

Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey
Reconnaissance Survey Final Report
of
Clay County, Nebraska
prepared for
Nebraska State Historical Society
State Historic Preservation Office

by

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with

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INTRODUCTION



Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) is an ongoing project of the State Historic Preservation Office. Since its beginnings in 1974 with limited fieldwork by staff and student interns, NEHBS has expanded from a few thousand sites in urban and rural areas to over 42,000 recorded properties in three-fourths of the state. By 1992, the office plans to cover the entire state.

Through its documentation of the state's historic and architectural resources, NEHBS provides a basis for historic preservation in Nebraska. Survey data is used to list buildings in the National Register, which in turn may result in recognition and preservation. NEHBS data is also used to determine needs for further documentation and planning for the state's historic places.

Equally important, while contributing to the history of the entire state, the survey

also promotes local and regional awareness of significant buildings and sites. County officials, historical societies, planning organizations, and individuals are encouraged to use the information for community development, tourism, and historic preservation in their own communities. A brief description of Historic Preservation Office programs follows.

National Register

The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, which documents historic buildings and places throughout the state, also identifies those that may qualify for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Established in 1966, the National Register is America's official inventory of sites, buildings, and districts, recognized for their importance to national, state, and local history. It is part of a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archeological resources. The National Register was developed to recognize historic places and those who contributed to our country's heritage. These properties-- whether districts, sites, buildings, structures, or objects--are architecturally or historically significant for their associations with important persons or events.

The National Register is designed to include properties of importance in every locality, not just great national landmarks. A general store, a community's park, a main street, or the remains of a prehistoric Indian village may be just as eligible for inclusion in the National Register as Independence Hall or Gettysburg Battlefield.

To qualify for listing, properties must be at least fifty (50) years old and have associations with one or more of the following: historic events, significant individuals, architecture, or future research potential.

Tax Incentive Program

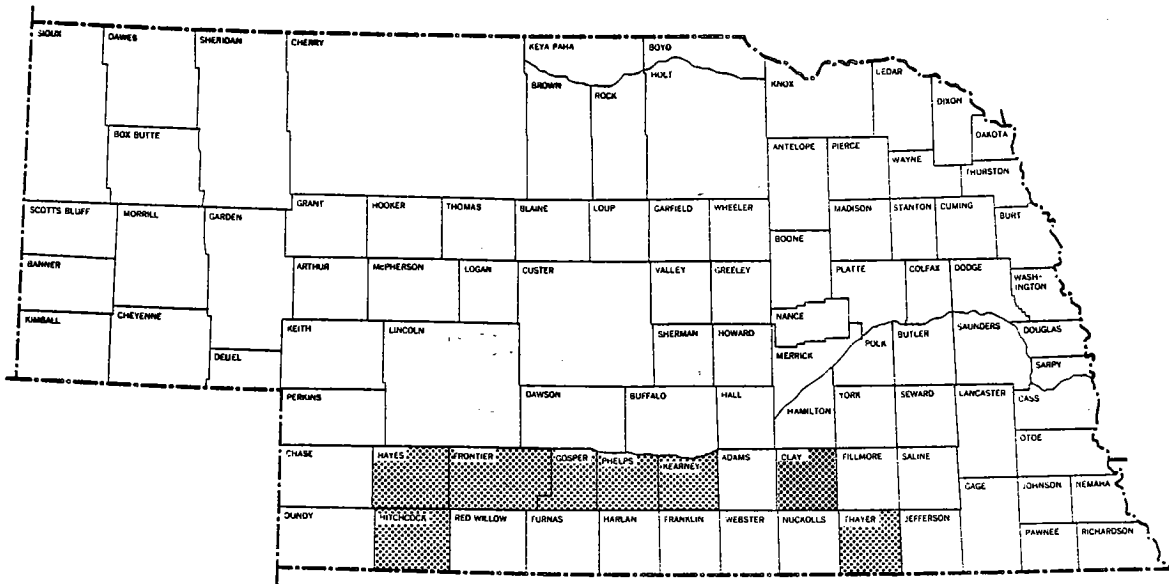
Inclusion in the National Register may enable income-producing properties to qualify for federal tax credits as certified rehabilitation projects. Designed to encourage the reuse and revitalization of historic buildings, neighborhoods, and "main street" districts, the tax incentives have been available since 1976. The program seeks to promote the reuse of historic buildings, including community redevelopment efforts and economic opportunities by retaining the distinctive qualities of buildings or districts.

Review and Compliance

The Historic Buildings Survey is an important source of information for the State Historic Preservation Office and government agencies when complying with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. Commonly referred to as "review and compliance," Section 106 was established to ensure the documentation and protection of buildings and sites which may be affected by any federally funded or licensed project, such as highway construction. NEHBS survey data enables preservation staff and federal agencies to evaluate potentially affected properties and upon evaluation, to seek methods to mitigate the effect of these projects on important resources.

These and other programs are administered in Nebraska by the State Historic Preservation Office. Additional information may be obtained by contacting the office.

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Republican Valley and Central Plains Survey Area

The architectural research firm of Save America's Heritage was selected by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO) and engaged in a contractual agreement to conduct the Republican Valley and Central Plains Historic Buildings Survey. The survey consisted of the completed preliminary fieldwork in eight southwest and south-central Nebraska counties: Hitchcock, Hayes, Frontier, Gosper, Phelps, Kearney, Clay, and Thayer. Initiated in September, 1990, the survey was completed in the summer of 1991. With the completion of the eight-county project, the Republican Valley and Central Plains were the fourth region of the state to be completed under the NESHPO's plan for preliminary statewide coverage by 1991-92.

The primary objective of the survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic material resources extant in the southwest and south-central Nebraska region. Another primary objective of the survey was the identification of a definitive group of historic properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of

Historic Places (NRHP). The Historic Buildings Survey of Clay County has accomplished this goal by identifying a total of 130 historic properties considered eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP. In addition to the completion of these primary goals, several of the survey's secondary goals were also satisfied. These include the identification of specific building types or construction methods which either related to or were unique to the historic built environment of Nebraska, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement and building technologies.

The following table outlines the numerical results of the Clay County Historic Buildings Survey. The results included in parentheses indicate those properties previously surveyed by the NESHPO. The numbers are summarized according to the NEHBS number prefixes for rural and town locations.

Numerical Summary of Clay County Reconnaissance Survey

CLAY COUNTY	TOTAL PROPERTIES	CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS	CONTRIBUTING SITES	CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES	CONTRIBUTING OBJECTS
CY00: Rural	166 (11)	750 (24)	15 (3)	191 (5)	1
CY01: Clay Center	90 (5)	124 (5)	0	4	0
CY02: Deweese	20	37	0	3	0
CY03: Edgar	85 (1)	147	0	12	0
CY05: Fairfield	47 (4)	63 (4)	0	3	0
CY06: Glenvil	46	87	0	6	0
CY07: Harvard	89 (2)	203 (1)	1	14	0
CY08: Inland	5 (2)	12 (2)	0	2	0
CY09: Ong	44 (1)	67 (1)	0	6	0
CY10: Saronville	14	28	0	5	0
CY11: Spring Ranch	3 (1)	2 (1)	0	1	0
CY12: Sutton	159 (2)	246 (1)	1	10	0
CY13: Trumbull	12	19	0	1	0
CY14: Verona	6	6	0	0	0
<hr/>					
TOTAL NUMBER SURVEYED					
IN FY 1990-1991:	786 (29)	1,791 (39)	17 (3)	258 (5)	1
TOTAL NEHBS TO DATE:	815	1,830	20	263	1

Approximated Area of Survey Coverage: 424.9 square miles (271,920 acres)
Numbers in parenthesis indicate previously surveyed properties

CLAY COUNTY HISTORIC OVERVIEW

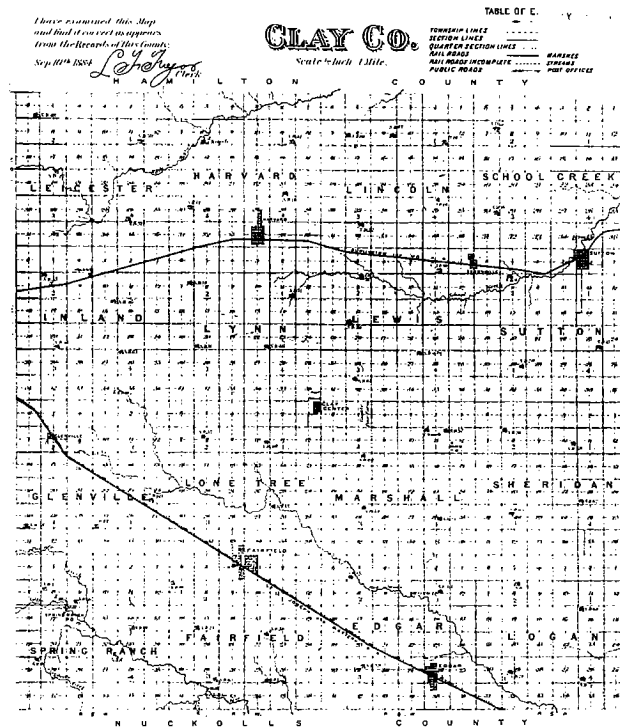


Fig. 1: Clay County Atlas, 1885

Physical Description

Clay County is located in the south-central portion of the state of Nebraska. Its shape is that of a square, measuring 24 miles on each side, with the land area totaling 574 square miles. The overall appearance is one of gently rolling land, with elevations ranging from 1,680 feet to 1,870 feet.

Three types of topography can be found within the county borders: valley land, plains, and dissected plains. Valley land is flat land located along the Little Blue River in the southwest corner of the county. This soil is rich, consisting of stream-deposited silt, clay, sand, and gravel. Plains are also flat lands, but they lie above the valley lands. The soil materials are overlain by rich, wind-deposited silt called loess. Plains comprise all of the land north of the Little Blue--the vast majority

of the land in the county. South of the river in the extreme southwest corner of the county, dissected plains can be found. These are old plains that have been eroded by wind and water, forming a slightly more rugged terrain.

The primary drainage systems are those of the Big Blue and Little Blue Rivers. The South Branch of the West Fork of the Big Blue River drains the northwest corner of the county, while the School Creek, a tributary of the Big Blue, drains the northeast corner. The Little Blue river cuts across the southwest portion of the county, while its tributaries, the Little Sandy and Big Sandy Creeks, drain the southeast. Between the Big and Little Sandy are many small lakes and marshes that have been designated waterfowl production areas by the state of Nebraska.

The climate in Clay County, as in the entire state of Nebraska, is characterized by seasonal temperature extremes, conditions that range from subhumid to semiarid, and highly variable precipitation. The average January temperature for the south-eastern portion of the state is 22.6 degrees Fahrenheit, while the average July temperature is 77.7 degrees Fahrenheit. The average annual precipitation for the south east is 30.30 inches (Nebraska Statistical Handbook, 1986-1987). In very dry years the precipitation amounts in this area may total as low as 12-15 inches, while the very wet years may see as much as 40 to 45 inches (Nebraska Atlas).

Original Inhabitants

Until the mid-nineteenth century the eastern half of what is today the state of Nebraska was occupied by village dwellers, and the western half by nomadic groups of people. The village dwellers raised corn and other crops, as well as participating in buffalo hunts that required extended periods of time away from their village location. The Pawnee, village dwellers who lived along the Loup, Platte and Republican Rivers may

have occupied sites in Clay County. It is likely that they at least hunted in the area. Two other groups of village dwellers may have also lived within the boundaries of present day Clay County: the Otoe and Kansas. There is also some indication that the Sioux, a nomadic group, may have hunted in the area.

History and Settlement of Nebraska

From 1541 until the end of the eighteenth-century the primary White contact on the plains was with the Spanish, who were seeking a route to the Pacific and, secondarily, trade with the Indians. In 1804 Lewis and Clark explored the region for the United States with much the same goals. Later explorers also crossed the plains in search of other goals: Pike looking for the source of the Arkansas River in 1806, and Long looking for the headwaters of Red River in 1820, for example. Some did, however, find interest in Nebraska itself. Fur traders, many of them French, sought out the resources of the region. Trading posts were established as places where trade goods could be exchanged for buffalo robes, beaver pelts and other furs. The posts, the first of which was built in 1812, were located along the Missouri River, and in the panhandle area. To provide protection for the trade, Fort Atkinson was built in 1821 on the Missouri River north of Council Bluffs.

In succeeding decades the Platte River became a primary transportation route across the continent. Fur traders in canoes travelled up and down its waters as they extended their range further west. In the 1840's pioneers on foot and in wagons followed its banks into the Rocky Mountains headed for the rich soils of Oregon, religious freedom of Utah, and gold of California. Few stayed within Nebraska's borders, however, because the area was not officially open for settlement. That changed with the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854, when Nebraska became a territory.

Settlement began in the eastern part of the state along the Missouri River. Towns

were platted almost immediately, and farmers took up land in the rural areas. Land was most often purchased from the government or obtained by military bounty land warrants.

In the 1860's, settlement spread out gradually from the banks of the Missouri, often following the streams and rivers of the state, with the greatest population being in the east and south. The passage of the Homestead Act in 1862, which allowed individuals to obtain 160 acres of land free of cost if certain conditions were met, encouraged settlement in the relatively new and sparsely populated state of Nebraska.

Communications were limited to the Pony Express, which operated in the southern part of the state from 1859 to 1861, when the transcontinental telegraph line was established. However, in 1863 Omaha was selected as the eastern terminus of the transcontinental railroad. Nebraska was granted statehood in 1867, and by the end of that year the state was spanned by rail.

At the beginning of the next decade people were moving into the northern portions of the state and following the rail lines into other areas. Much of the state's economy was based on agriculture and the early 1870's were prosperous. However, a series of bad years involving low rainfall and hordes of grasshoppers, added to the economic decline begun with the nation-wide Panic of 1873.

The year of 1880 heralded a new decade—one that was to be the greatest settlement era for the great plains. Weather was almost perfect for crops, the railroads promised secure futures for many towns, and population boomed in both urban and rural areas. Cities began improving their environs and rural settlement spread throughout the state, including the previously unsettled portions in the west and central areas.

The year of 1890 may have been a harbinger of things to come. The state averaged only 17 inches of rain for the year, with even lower amounts in 1893 and 1894. The drought was accompanied by general economic decline and a national panic in 1893. During this period,

thousands of people--both farm and city dwellers--left the state. By 1896, normal rainfall returned and economic recovery began. Manufacturing was also encouraged by improved transportation that resulted in lower freight rates on fuel.

The first two decades of the twentieth-century were ones of prosperity. Favorable conditions for agriculture persisted and towns benefited from the farmers' economic good fortunes. This period was one of maturation for the plains towns. If a town's economic base had been unstable, and substantially weakened by the recession of the 1890's, it often faded from the landscape in the early 1900's. If it survived the 1890's, however, it began to mature in this era, often expanding, and adding city improvements. In fact, virtually all of the state's population increase in this era was recorded in the cities (Olson, 249). The Kinkaid Act of 1904 attempted to increase population in the dry western parts of the state by providing increased amounts of land (640 acres) available for homesteading. This proved to be too little for most areas and did not substantially increase the population of the dry regions.

World War I caused an increased demand for food production. Nebraska farmers, already experiencing higher prices than ever before, expanded both their acreage and production to accommodate the war effort. However, land prices began to rise after the war and bank lending increased. Mortgage debt skyrocketed and when war-time food prices were not maintained, Nebraska agriculture went into a tailspin. Despite the overall prosperity of the 1920's for the nation, agricultural areas were depressed, and since Nebraska's economy was based almost wholly on agriculture the state suffered for two decades under a major economic depression. The drought conditions of the 1930's only added to the already depressed farm economy and in many cases was the final blow that forced people off the land, resulting in significant population declines in the state.

In the 1940's war once again resulted in unprecedented prosperity for Nebraska farmers

and city dwellers as well. This war-generated prosperity continued well into the next decade. Some decline was experienced in the 1960's, particularly by small towns that were by-passed by the new Interstate Highway System. Small towns also suffered in the sixties and seventies as railroads curtailed their services and some lines were completely abandoned. The farm crisis of the 1980's brought corporate farming into the forefront and resulted in a fight to save the family farm from both the corporations and the economy.

County History

In the process of settling the western part of the United States, many people travelled across the southwest corner of present day Clay County. These people, crossing the Plains in the 1840's and 1850's, were using a route that left Independence, Missouri, crossed northeastern Kansas, and then followed the Little Blue River in southeastern Nebraska, eventually leaving its valley for that of the Platte River. This route, usually called the Oregon Trail, was used in later years by the Pony Express and stage and freight lines (Pony Express Station #9 was Spring Ranch, although some sources believe it was Pawnee Ranch). The level land of the Platte Valley also provided an ideal corridor for the transcontinental telegraph lines and railroad.

The first settler in present day Clay County is said to have been John Weston who established Pawnee Ranch in the southwest corner of the county in 1857. Soon other land areas were pre-empted, particularly along the Little Blue, and the county slowly began to grow. In 1867 Clay County was established with its present boundaries (there had been other counties named Clay at various locations and at various times in the history of the Nebraska Territory). A large influx of people took place in the northern half of the county shortly after it was established, particularly in the area around present day Sutton. The settlers used whatever construction materials were available for shelter

(sod, dugouts, and log), for there were no convenient sources of building materials in the first years of the 1870's. Those years were also times when cattle drives were passing through Clay County on the way to railheads on the Union Pacific Railroad further north. Population in other parts of the county were sparse, however, due to fear of Indian raids.

By 1871 the county had enough people to officially organize, select a county seat, and elect county officials. Sutton, Harvard, and Inland were all platted as the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad completed its line across the northern part of the county. Sutton was immediately named the county seat. The year 1871 also saw the passage of an important piece of legislation. The herd law, requiring cattle to be restricted, was put on the books, resulting in cattle drives moving further west.

Two years later a second railroad was completed through Clay County. The St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad entered the county near Edgar and left it near Glenville. Both towns, along with Fairfield, had been platted and named in accordance with the company's policy of naming the towns on their line in alphabetical order from east to west. The year 1873 also saw a courthouse built in Sutton, and the arrival of the first Germans from Russia in the northeast part of the county.

By the end of the 1870's a call went out for the removal and relocation of the county seat. Many people, including railroad backers, favored Harvard, but Suttonites feared the impact this would have on their community. So an effort was begun to create a new town near the middle of the county. A town was platted, named Clay Center, and entered in the race for county seat. In 1879 the "town" of Clay Center (as yet a town only on paper) won the election.

As the 1870's drew to a close, Clay County marked a period of phenomenal growth. From less than one hundred people in 1870, the county grew to 11,294 in 1880. And growth did not stop there. During the 1880's more farmers arrived, most planting the highly

successful corn and oats, while others tried wheat and barley. From 1872 to 1885 twenty newspapers were established in the county. Several banks were established in mid-decade and the first telephone lines were strung. The later part of the decade saw more activity by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. A line running from Sutton to Clay Center reached the county seat in 1886. A branch line was completed across the southern part of the county from Ong to Deweese, which were platted in 1886 and 1887, respectively, by the railroad. In the northwest, the Burlington platted Trumbull in 1887 as another branch line cut through a very small section of the county. By the end of the decade the county had gained over 5,000 additional residents. With a total of 16,310, the count was the highest ever recorded.

As with many plains counties, Clay County lost population during the drought and depression of the 1890's. Its loss, however, was smaller than many. Some of the communities in the county even recorded their peak populations at the end of the decade. Other towns testified to the favorable conditions in the early twentieth-century, both for farmers and townspeople, by posting their peak populations in 1910 and 1920. Other evidence of the prosperity of the times included the new city services and improvements that were made in many of the towns. Clay County also actively participated in highway development during the first three decades of the century. Construction of a segment of the Denver-Lincoln-Detroit (DLD; formerly known as the Omaha-Lincoln-Denver; OLD) highway was part of this work.

During the 1930's, Clay County suffered significant population losses, with more than 3,000 people leaving the area over the ten year period. By the end of the decade rural electrification had begun and extended into the 1940's. Completion of the project was slowed, however, by World War II. The war had another major impact on Clay County when the plains of the United States were selected as ideal sites for the Army to train flight

crews. An Army Air Base was constructed near Harvard and a Naval Ammunition Depot was built between Fairfield and Inland.

Over the next two decades railroad service was curtailed, much passenger service was discontinued, and some lines were abandoned. In agriculture, irrigation increased dramatically, with almost 25 percent of the land in the county under irrigation. The number of farm animals declined, with the exception of beef cattle. The old Navy ammunition depot near Fairfield was converted to the U.S. Meat Animal Research Center. By 1970 irrigated corn was the number one crop, wheat was second, and dry land sorghum was third. Clay County continued to lose population, but the decline was very gradual after 1950.

County Towns

Clay Center was a late comer to the urban scene in Clay County. Platted in 1879 in the exact center of the county, it was created as an alternative to the towns previously proposed as a successor to Sutton as county seat. Before any buildings were constructed, the town won the election. The first building erected that same year was used as a temporary courthouse, but bids were let in 1880 and a permanent courthouse was completed before the year was out. Also in that year the usual array of first-time businesses appeared in Clay Center, including a general store, blacksmith, carpenter shop, and church. A school, hotel, and other businesses were added the next year. Legend had it that many of these early buildings in town were made of bricks from clay that was obtained within the city limits.

By the end of the decade Clay Center had changed. In 1886 the Burlington and Missouri River railroad arrived and in the following year a depot was built. That year also saw the town's first true bank and the first telephone lines.



Fig. 2: North side of Fairfield Street, Clay Center, Nebraska, 1914.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection).

The 1890's were, of course, a depression era, but they held at least one high point for Clay Center. In 1894, M. M. Johnson arrived with his family. After a short period of working for others, he invented the "Sure Hatch" Incubator, and later the "Old Trusty", both of which he manufactured in town. Before his death in 1912, Johnson was said to have the largest incubator and brooder manufacturing establishment in the country. Little remains of the large factory once located on the west end of town.

Clay Center continued to grow, reaching its largest population (1,065) in 1910 and maintaining it through the teens to 1920. With its central location, position as county seat, and the continuance of rail service to the community, Clay Center has staved off significant decline, and recorded a 1980 population of 962.

The area around Deweese was some of the earliest land to be settled in Clay County. The Little Blue was used to power saw and grist mills and stores naturally followed the mills. But it wasn't until 1887 when the Burlington and Missouri River railroad laid out a route through the southern part of the county that Deweese was platted. The earliest construction in town included a store, lumberyard, elevator, a concrete block factory,

several residences, and of course, a depot. It was not until after the turn of the century that Deweese began to really grow. In 1905 it acquired a bank, telephone lines were installed and a concrete block hotel was built in 1910. More specialized businesses such as a meat market and a farm implement dealer opened in the second decade of the twentieth-century. The town was not without hardship, however. In 1911 and again in 1920, one of the town's elevators was destroyed by fire, and in 1928 the bank closed. Despite this, Deweese reached its peak population of 156 in 1930. From that time on, businesses began to close or move away and schools were consolidated. Some activity continued, with new churches and several new homes being built and a new sewer and water system installed. Deweese's population in 1980 was 69.

Lying between Davenport (Thayer County) and Fairfield alphabetically, Edgar was platted in 1873 by the Nebraska Land and Town Company for the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad. The Railroad had been completed the year before through the southern part of Clay County, at which time a depot and section house had been built on the future townsite. A residence, store, and post office were also built before the official survey of the town. For the next few years Edgar drew on a large trade area that reached south into Jewell and Republic Counties in Kansas. During that time the town grew rapidly, establishing the variety of businesses and services that one would expect a frontier town to have, i.e., blacksmith, lumberyard, hardware, general merchandise, and clothing stores, school, and a hotel. The Edgar Mill was built just across the county line in Nuckolls County in 1878, but was later moved to town as the Edgar Roller Mill. By 1885 the estimate for the town's population was 1,500 people.

The last half of the decade kept pace with the first, with the opening of the Edgar Creamery, Edgar Kraut and Pickle Manufacturing Company, Edgar Brick and Tile Company, and the Edgar Canning Company. In 1886 a branch line of the Nebraska and Colorado Railroad

was built from Edgar south to Superior (a stage line had followed this route previously), and in 1888 the city built a waterworks and established a fire department. The town reached its largest decennial population of 1,105 in 1890.

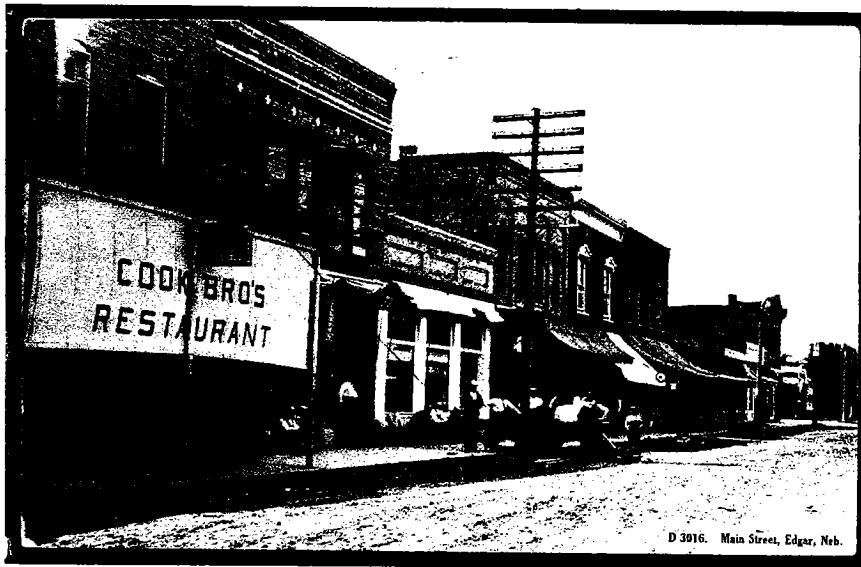


Fig. 3: "Main Street" Edgar, Nebraska, circa 1910.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

Telephone service came to Edgar in 1899 and electricity in 1905. During the first two decades of the twentieth-century Edgar was able to maintain its population, with the 1920 census showing 996 people. In 1926 the town built a library and in 1929 natural gas became available. Then came the depression of the 1930's and railroad cutbacks of the mid-twentieth century. Edgar was fortunate and did not lose its rail connections entirely, so its economy was less affected than other towns. In 1980 there were 705 people living in Edgar.

Fairfield follows Edgar alphabetically on the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad line. A townsite had been entered in 1871 in the southwestern part of Clay County, and in 1872 a post office named White Elm was established near the townsite, as well as a depot and section house. In 1874 the Nebraska Land and Town Company selected their townsite,

near the original site. Soon the buildings from the original site were moved to that selected by the railroad and Fairfield was born. The 1880's were a time of growth for the town. In 1881 the first bank was opened and in 1884 money was subscribed for the establishment of Fairfield College, also known as the Normal Institute. A large brick building was built on the east side of town in 1886 to house the school, which operated for many years, closing only when Cotner College opened in Bethany near Lincoln. Reconnaissance survey of the former college site found no only one brick barn possibly related to the former college grounds. A fire in 1888 destroyed five businesses, but all were soon rebuilt. Fairfield had enough impetus going into the 1890's to survive the depression. In fact, the town's peak population of 1,203 was reached at the end of the decade, in 1900. Businesses opened in the late 1890's and early 1900's including a sorghum factory, the Fairfield Roller Mills, Iron Works, Brickyards, Creamer, and Incubator Factory.

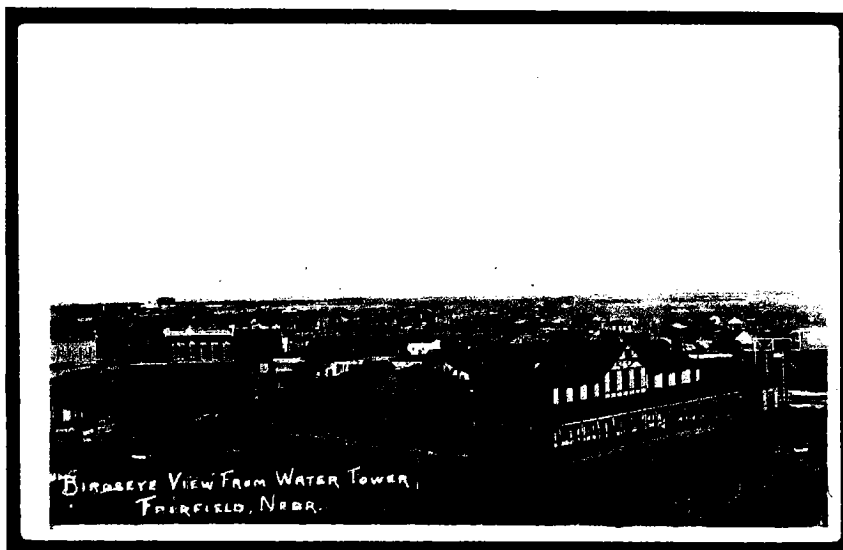


Fig. 4: Birds-eye view from water tower, Fairfield, Nebraska, circa 1910.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection).

In the twentieth-century the city of Fairfield added a municipal waterworks, electric lighting plant, a public library, and a new school. The railroad continued to carry on a healthy trading businesses, shipping large volumes of grain and livestock. Still, the town's population began to decline, with 784 people living in town in 1920. As the century progressed even more residents left the town to seek opportunities elsewhere. Many rural residents were forced off their land when the government purchased it in order to build the U. S. Naval Ammunition Depot northwest of the town in 1942. The shift in transportation from rail to truck also hurt Fairfield. Although it did not lose all of its rail lines, it did not have the advantage of being a rail crossroads that its neighbor Edgar did. The contract for carrying the mail and all passenger services were discontinued by 1948. By 1980 Fairfield's population of 543 was less than half of that recorded in 1900.

Glenvil was the westernmost town of the St. Joseph and Grand Island railroad's line through southern Clay County, following Fairfield alphabetically. Since the line follows a diagonal, Glenvil is actually located in the west central part of the county. It was platted at the site of a few sod houses, a storehouse, and the depot and section houses in 1873 after the line had been completed the previous year. As with the other towns along the line, Glenvil grew in the late 1870's and 1880's, sporting such establishments as an elevator, blacksmith, lumber and coal yard, hotel, general, drug and hardware stores, and a school. One source estimates the town's population in the late 1880's to have been 300. Of these 300, the first to settle in the town were primarily people born in the United States, while the majority of those arriving in the 1880's were born in Germany. In 1899 the first bank opened in town and in 1903 a new school was constructed. Throughout the first years of the new century Glenvil grew. By 1920 it had a wide variety of stores and a selection of services provided to the community. The population also reached its peak that

year--400 people. Like Fairfield, Glenvil suffered losses in the 1930's and 1940's, although it, too, never lost all of its rail service. In 1966 the high school closed as a result of consolidation with Fairfield. Despite its losses, in 1980 the town's population was 363.

Situated in the north-central part of Clay County, Harvard was platted by the South Platte Land Company for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in 1871. Harvard, too, was an "alphabet" town, falling between Grafton and Inland on the Burlington's northern route. Before the end of 1871, a depot had been built and a post office established in the new town. The next years witnessed the construction of many buildings that housed a variety of stores and businesses.



Fig. 5: West side Clay Ave., Harvard, Nebraska, circa 1920.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

By 1920 the town had a population of 991, the typical city services (electricity, water works, library, schools), and a wide range of commercial offerings (from the commonplace bakeries and hardware stores to jewelry stores and a chiropractor). The list included such well-known Nebraska names as Walbach and Black (department store), J. J. Yost

(lumberyard), and Nelson B. Updike (elevator and grain company). Harvard received a boost to its economy during World War II when an Army Air Base was built near the town. The Army found that the flat plains and clear skies provided an excellent environment for training flight crews. By 1960 the town reached its peak population of 1,261, and had lost only 44 residents by the time of the 1980 census.

The town of Inland was first laid out by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in 1870 in Adams County, three miles west of its present site, following Harvard in the railroad's alphabetical plan. By 1878 the town had made little progress, perhaps due to competition from the rapidly growing town of Hastings in Adams County. So the railroad moved Inland three miles east into Clay County. Quickly an elevator was built with other businesses (blacksmith, lumberyard, grocery, hardware, and shoe repair) soon to follow. Later the Northwestern Railroad also served the community, building an elevator there in 1889. Inland grew slowly, but added services, such as electricity in 1919, when the occasion arose. In 1920 its population was 105 people, large enough to warrant the construction of a new high school a few years later. The depression took its toll, however, as did the building of the Naval Ammunition Depot south of town during World War II. The latter took agricultural land out of production, resulting in an out migration of farm families and an economic loss to towns serving the rural communities. Since Inland was unincorporated, there was no population recorded for 1980. At the time of its centennial celebration, however, the community counted 62 residents, a store, post office, school, gas station, elevator, church, and many houses, including several of new construction.

The Burlington and Missouri River Railroad was responsible for platting the town of Ong, in the southeast part of Clay County, in 1886--the same year in which the rail lines were completed through that corner of the county. The first place of business was a

lumber company, followed by a grain company, livery, hotel, and general store. A church and a school were built in 1888 and a bank in 1890. Ong continued to grow in the twentieth-century, achieving its largest population in 1910 (285 people). There were no saloons in Ong, the town having abolished liquor by the drink long before the state "went dry". From 1910 to 1920 the town lost only 20 residents, but the later years of the century saw more decline. Ong maintained its elevator and railroad services for many, but its population had dropped to 104 by 1980.

In many ways it could be said that Saronville is also one of the "alphabet towns" laid out by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in northern Clay County. The "H" town of Huxley was platted in 1871, but was soon abandoned, with the "H" going to Harvard, eight miles to the west. In the short time that Huxley was in existence, the Saronville Evangelical Lutheran Church was built a quarter-mile east of the town. A town sprang up around the church and by 1882 it was known as Saronville. Its largest population (176) was recorded in 1900. During those most prosperous years the town had many businesses, including three groceries, a bank, drug store, lumberyard, two grain elevators, a flour mill, and a pool hall-barber shop. The town had also provided a fire department, community hall, band stand, school, post office, and telephone system. By 1920 the population had dropped slightly to 141. In the latter part of the twentieth-century Saronville declined even further, perhaps due to its location only ten miles from the county seat, as well as its position between the two larger communities of Harvard and Sutton. Its 1980 population stood at 63 residents.

The site that is today Sutton was first occupied by a single dugout homestead in 1870. Luther French soon built a house, plowed several acres of land, and then surveyed a townsite, which for a brief time was known as School Creek. Other settlers followed, many opening businesses, often operating out of tents. In 1871 a carload of lumber arrived from

Lincoln, Nebraska and the building of the town of Sutton went into full swing. During that same year the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad was building its line across through northern Clay County, platting towns as they proceeded and naming them in alphabetical order. Sutton, however, was already platted and named. Businessmen from the town negotiated with the railroad to build the line through the town and to provide the community with a depot, which it did in 1871. Before the end of the year an election was held to determine the county seat. Sutton was chosen. The county seat victory in addition to the railroad gave the citizens a sense of security concerning the future of their town. As hotels, general stores, saloons, restaurants, and liverys were established, the confidence of the early investors grew.



Fig. 6: East side Saunders Ave., Sutton, Nebraska, circa 1890.
(Nebraska State Historical Society Photograph Collection)

In 1873 twenty-two German families arrived from Russia, buying up farm land near Sutton both for themselves and for friends and relatives still in Russia who would emigrate later. In subsequent years many other Germans from Russia did arrive in Sutton, some staying in the Emigrant House built by the railroad, some buying land from those who had

arrived earlier, and others staying for awhile and then moving on. One such group were the Mennonites who arrived in 1874 and settled north of Sutton, travelling to the town for shopping, trading, and access to the railroad. In essence, Sutton became a distribution center for German-Russian immigrants arriving in Nebraska.

In 1879 the town's security was shattered as a movement arose to relocate the county seat. The railroad favored Harvard, a town it had platted and developed. Sutton did not want to see a rival community receive the honor, so they put their support behind the development of a new community in the middle of the county. Later that year the new town of Clay Center won the election and Sutton lost one of its primary functions. Despite its loss, the town grew during the prosperous 1880's. In 1882 the unofficial town population was 1,000 and the count of the number of businesses was more than 80. The town survived the 1890's and entered the new century still growing. A new school was built and by 1910 Sutton reached its highest population ever recorded--1,702. The late teens were difficult years because of World War I and anti-German sentiment that surfaced in many communities around the country. The large number of Germans from Russia living in and near Sutton were required to speak and use only English, including their school and church services.

The third decade of the century was prosperous. The town entered it with 1,603 people, its own water and electric light plant, and over 60 business institutions, representing a wide range and variety. While the depression and transportation changes of mid-century hurt Sutton, the town had established a strong base for itself. In 1980 the Burlington still ran through Sutton, a large Mennonite community continued to thrive north of town, and the population stood at 1,416--having dropped only 200 people in 60 very difficult years.

Trumbull was established in 1887 by the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad on a branch line that cut through the northwest corner of Clay County. The town grew slowly in

the years after its founding, finally reaching its peak population of 236 people in 1920 (part of these people lived in Adams County--the numbers from each county were combined for the town's total). While rail service was curtailed in the late twentieth-century, Trumbull retained a rail line. Its 1980 population was 216--very close to its 1920 figures.

Towns No Longer In Existence

(with approximate dates and locations)

Eldorado: c.1888-1943; northcentral. Located on the Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley Railroad, the town reached its peak population of 100 in 1900. One business and a few residents remained in 1988.

Spring Ranch: southwest, on the south side of the Little Blue River. Located on the Oregon Trail, the site was a stop for stage coaches as early as 1850. The settlement was moved to the north side of the river when the railroad came through in 1886. The post office was closed in 1940.

Verona: east central, between Sutton and Clay Center. Originally named Sweden, the town saw the most activity in the 1870's and 1880's. The last businesses closed in 1954-55. In 1969 two families lived in the town.

Rural Communities

While the word "community" often evokes images only of towns and cities, rural areas can also be considered communities. Regions develop in rural areas with their own

particular characteristics and often with an isolated church, store, or meeting hall as a focal point. The following is the only rural community identified in Clay County, although many may have existed.

School Creek was settled by Germans from Russia (the Odessa region) in 1873. They purchased nearly 1500 acres in the township. A barn located five miles north and one mile west of Sutton was converted to a church for the community's religious services.

Population Characteristics

The decennial federal censuses of the population of the United States show Clay County to be a relatively typical plains county whose economy is based primarily on agriculture. The population grew very rapidly in the agriculturally favorable 1880's, with the county's largest population recorded at the end of the decade (see table 1). The county was fortunate in that its out migration during the dry 1890's was small. Declines occurred every subsequent decennial year, although up to 1930 the losses were not substantial. The 1930's and 1940's were decades of great decline that were first slowed and then stabilized during the 1950's and 1960's .

The 1890 federal census indicated that the largest number of foreign-born persons in Clay County had been born in Russia. From the study of world history and the history of the county, it is known that these people were actually Germans from Russia or German-Russians. They were German settlers who had been invited by Russian rulers to colonize in The Steppe region of southwest Russia. For many years they were allowed to maintain their own German culture and traditions. When those privileges were revoked, many chose to leave Russia. Their destination was often the plains of the United States. In 1890 they accounted for almost seven percent of the total population in Clay County, while

Germans accounted for almost five percent and Swedes, just over four percent. The three ethnic groups combined accounted for almost sixteen percent of the foreign-born population in 1890. By 1920 this number had dropped to ten percent. Recent censuses indicate over fifteen percent of the Clay County residents claim to be of foreign stock (not foreign-born): five percent Russian (German from Russia), four and one half percent German, and just under two percent Swedish. While the Germans were fairly widespread throughout Clay County and Nebraska, some areas were identified more closely with the other ethnic groups. In Clay County, the Germans from Russia settled in the northeast in Sutton and School Creek Township, while smaller Swedish populations were found near Edgar, Verona (Sweden) and Saronville.

Table 1: Clay County Population

1860	165
1870	54
1880	11,294
1890	16,310
1900	15,735
1910	15,729
1920	14,486
1930	13,571
1940	10,445
1950	8,700
1960	8,717
1970	8,266
1980	8,106

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GENERAL SUMMARY OF SURVEY RESULTS

Introduction

The primary objective of the Clay County Historic Buildings Survey was to provide a preliminary characterization of the historic resources extant within the county. In addition to this, several other objectives were identified in the Research Design which utilize the data collected by the survey and validate the need for its performance. First among these additional objectives was the contribution of information to the contextual setting of Nebraska's historic architecture. The performance of the Clay County Historic Buildings Survey has generated information which contributes to a statewide knowledge and builds a background with which future survey information can be evaluated.

Secondly, it was the objective of the Clay County Historic Buildings Survey to identify those properties within the county which are eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Additional objectives of the survey included: the identification of specific properties or geographic areas which, in the event of an intensive survey, would contribute useful information to the context of Nebraska's historic architecture; the identification of specific property types; the identification of construction methods which may relate to or are unique to those existing in the NEHBS database, and the expansion of knowledge regarding ethnic settlement, building technologies and architectural image.

In addition to these conceptual objectives, the Clay County Historic Buildings Survey was intended to fulfill several numerical objectives as stated in the Research Design.

These quantitative objectives consisted of:

- A. The recording of an estimated 700 properties in Clay County at the completion of the survey.
- B. The coverage of approximately 288,000 acres (450 square miles) in Clay County.

- C. Identification of at least 80 properties worthy of nomination to the National Register of Historic Places.
- D. Identification of at least one possible Historic District or Multiple Property nominations eligible for National Register listing.
- E. Evaluating by the following hierarchy those properties which are eligible (E) or potentially eligible (P) for listing in the National Register, and those properties which contribute (C) to the database of extant material resources in the county.

A post-survey evaluation of these goals reveals that the Clay County Historic Buildings Survey was successful in satisfying its preliminary objectives. The satisfaction of these goals can be expressed in two quantifiable terms: numerical and geographic. Each street of the eleven communities and nearly every rural road was surveyed using reconnaissance survey methods.

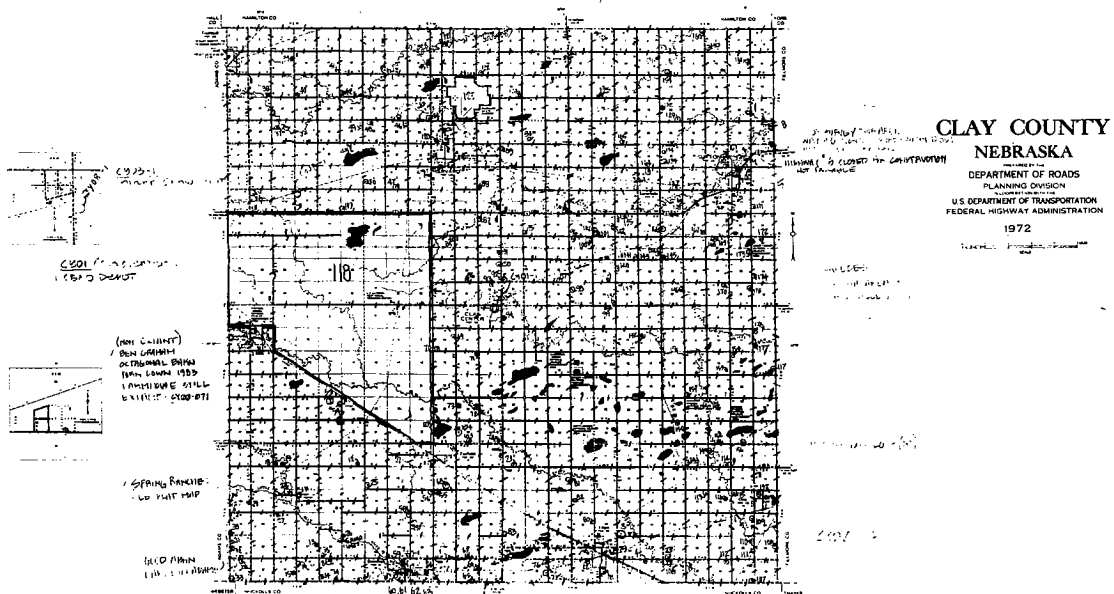


Fig. 7: Clay County rural survey map.

The exceptionally large number of properties recorded during the Clay County survey far exceeded the preliminary estimates stated in the Research Design. A total of 2,067 contributing buildings, structures, objects and sites were documented on 786 individual properties. The survey canvassed approximately 271,920 acres (425 square miles) and identified 130 properties eligible or potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. These numbers are testimony to the favorable levels of historic integrity retained by most of the Clay County communities. Alterations were present in many cases, but the overall integrity of the historic built environment in the communities was impressive. The large volume of properties recorded by the survey can also be attributed to the comprehensive nature of the project.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Clay County has produced a diverse collection of historic building resources. This diversity of these resources is expressed in the broad range of Historic Contexts and Associated Property Types represented in the database of the surveyed properties. The list of Historic Contexts recorded by the reconnaissance level survey includes the following themes as defined by the NESHPO (Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989). Completed Historic Context Reports residing in the NESHPO Cultural Resource Plan are indicated in bold type face.

Historic Context	# of Properties
02.00. Religion: Religious/Ceremonial	16
02.01.01. Religion: Roman Catholic Church in Nebraska	3
02.03.01. Religion: Lutheran Church in Nebraska	2
02.03.04. Religion: Augustana Synod Lutheran Church in Nebraska	2
02.05.02. Religion: United Church of Christ	2

02.05.04.	Religion: Christian Church in Nebraska	2
02.06.01.	Religion: Methodist Episcopal Church in Nebraska	2
02.06.03.	Religion: Swedish Methodist Church in Nebraska	2
02.06.07.	Religion: United Methodist Church in Nebraska	2
03.13.	Aesthetic Systems: Sculpture	2
03.13.02.	Aesthetic Systems: Historic Trail Markers	4
04.02.	Government: Local	7
04.03.	Government: County	2
04.06.	Government: Federal Government, United States Post Office	2
04.07.	Government: United States Military in Nebraska	2
05.02.06.	Association: Service Associations, IOOF	1
06.01.	Education: Schooling	7
06.01.01.	Education: Rural Education	4
06.01.02.	Education: Elementary Education	1
06.01.04.	Education: High Schools and Secondary Education	2
06.02.01.	Education: Enrichment, Libraries	3
07.06.03.06.	Diversion: Recreational Areas in Republican Valley	4
07.07.	Diversion: Entertainment	3
07.07.01.	Diversion: Opera Houses Built in Nebraska	4
08.05.	Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production	141
10.01.	Manufacturing: Building Materials	1
12.02.05.	Commerce: Retail Commerce in the Central Plains Region	55
13.03.	Transportation: Rail	1
13.03.04.	Transportation: Federal Highways	1
13.04.01.	Transportation: Rail, Union Pacific	2

13.04.02.	Transportation: Rail, Burlington Railroad	4
13.04.04.	Transportation: Rail, Chicago & Northwestern	2
13.04.06.	Transportation: Other Smaller Lines	1
15.01.	Services: Public Utilities	4
15.04.	Services: Professional	1
15.05.03.	Services: The Age of Main Street Banking, (1889-1920)	8
16.05.	Settlement: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement	507
18.04.02.	Ethnic Groups: Danish-Americans in Nebraska	---
18.04.04.	Ethnic Groups: Swedish-Americans in Nebraska	---
18.05.01.	Ethnic Groups: German-Americans in Nebraska	---

Topical Summary and Preliminary Inventory of Clay County Reconnaissance Survey

The following discussion consists of a topical summary and Preliminary Inventory of the historic properties documented during the Clay County Historic Buildings Survey. This discussion is arranged according to the Topical Listing of Historic Contexts developed by the Nebraska State Historic Preservation Office (NESHPO, 1989). It includes summaries only of those historic contexts associated with properties judged eligible or potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in addition to resources already listed. Included at the end of each context summary is a photographic inventory of properties which appear eligible or potentially eligible for National Register listing. The properties judged eligible generally precede those considered potentially eligible. The properties labeled "potentially eligible" are included in the inventory for purposes of defining those buildings that may lack the significance or integrity for NRHP listing

but which help define the character of the historic built environment of Clay County. Those properties already listed on the NRHP are included in the inventory according to their respective context.

Historic Context: Religion

The contextual topic of Religion encompasses any cultural manifestation relative to the faithful devotion of an acknowledged deity. This includes any social entity relating to sacred organizations and rituals or considered a sacred place. In terms of historic buildings and structures, this includes churches, parsonage-rectories, cemeteries, fellowship halls, and schools.

The reconnaissance survey of Clay County recorded a total of thirty-three (33) properties associated with the context of Religion. Three of these properties were previously recorded by the NESHPO and were re-photographed by the survey team. Of the thirty-three properties, six (6) have been determined eligible and four (4) potentially eligible for National Register listing. Among the thirty-three Religion properties in the Clay County database, one previously surveyed property is listed in the National Register (CY00-002: St. Martin's Catholic Church). The following table outlines pertinent data regarding the Religion properties in Clay County. Previously surveyed properties are noted with an asterisk.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
CY00-036	C1885	INLAND CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-051	C1885	GLENVILLE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-053	1876	ANANDALE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-058	C1885	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-068	C1885	CEMETERY	02.00	2	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-100	C1880	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-101	C1880	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-130	C1880-C1980	CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	4	0	02.3.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY DOE TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
CY00-152	C1890-C1990	CHAPEL GROVE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-157	C1904	ONG CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-162	C1900-C1990	SUTTON CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	4	0	02.3.1	C
CY07-078	C1900	HARVARD CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-078	C1885	EDGAR CEMETERY	02.00	1	0	5	0	02.3.1	P
CY12-107	C1890	HOPE REFORM CHURCH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*CY00-010	C1880	DANISH CEMETERY	02.00, 18.04.02	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-134	C1880-C1990	CEMETERY	02.00, 18.04.04	1	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
CY07-071	C1939	ST JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4:1	C
CY12-031	1906	IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH	02.01.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
*CY00-002	1907-8	ST MARTIN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01.01, 18.05.	2	1	2	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	NRHP
CY12-077	C1894	ST. MARK'S CHURCH	02.03.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
CY00-164	C1885-C1990	SARON LUTHERAN CEMETERY	02.03.01, 18.04	1	1	4	0	02.3.1	C
CY10-007	1919-1920	SARON LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03.04, 18.04	1	0	1	0	02.1.4	E
CY09-033	1922	GETHSEMANE LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03.04, 18.04.	2	0	1	0	02.1.4	E
CY02-007	C1921	CHURCH OF CHRIST	02.05.02	2	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
CY07-049	C1905	UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST	02.05.02	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
CY03-033	C1909	EDGAR CHRISTIAN CHURCH	02.05.04	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	C
CY07-020	1901	FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH	02.05.04	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
*CY08-002	1889	INLAND M.E. CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	C
CY07-019	1922	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
CY09-034	C1888	ONG METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.03, 18.04	1	0	1	0	02.1.4	C
CY10-001	C1910	SARONVILLE METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.03, 18.04.	3	0	1	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	C
CY12-104	1884	SALEM UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	3	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	E
CY13-010	1907	TRUMBULL UN. METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P

NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-002 Rural
 DATE: 1907-1908
 RESOURCE NAME: St. Martin's Catholic Church
 HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.01.01)
 Ethnic Groups (18.05)
 PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
 Cemetery (02.3.1)
 DOE: National Register, 1985
 Built for Moravian immigrants from
 Czechoslovakia, the church was designed by
 architect James H. Craddock in the Gothic
 Revival style (See Historic Places 1989).



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-031 Sutton
DATE: 1906
RESOURCE NAME: Immaculate Conception Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.01.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
DOE: Eligible
Romanesque Revival church important as a well-preserved religious property in Sutton and as a major contributor to the town's historic character.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-077 Sutton
DATE: C1894
RESOURCE NAME: St. Mark's Evan. Luth. Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.03.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
DOE: Eligible
Well-preserved frame church building selected for its role in the late nineteenth-century religious development of Sutton.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY10-007 Saronville
DATE: 1919-1920
RESOURCE NAME: Saron Lutheran Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.03.04)
Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
DOE: Eligible
Potentially significant as a well-preserved example of large scale church facilities constructed by Swedish-American immigrants during the period of Spurious Economic Growth in Nebraska, (1920-1929).



NEHBS NUMBER: CY09-033 Ong
DATE: 1922
RESOURCE NAME: Gethsemane Lutheran Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.03.04)
 Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
DOE: Eligible
 Large two-story masonry church with corner bell-tower considered significant for associations with Swedish-American settlement in the southeastern Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY07-019 Harvard
DATE: 1922
COMMON NAME: Methodist Episcopal Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.06.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
DOE: Eligible
 Brick masonry church building with corner tower entry and raised basement. Potentially significant for historic association with twentieth-century religious worship in the community of Harvard.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-104 Sutton
DATE: 1884
RESOURCE NAME: Salem United Methodist Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.06.07)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
 Parsonage (02.4.4)
DOE: Eligible
 Well-preserved church complex containing two-story parsonage and frame church with central tower entry. Potentially significant as examples of church facilities constructed during the Settlement and Expansion period in Sutton, (1867-1890).



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-078 Rural

DATE: C1880

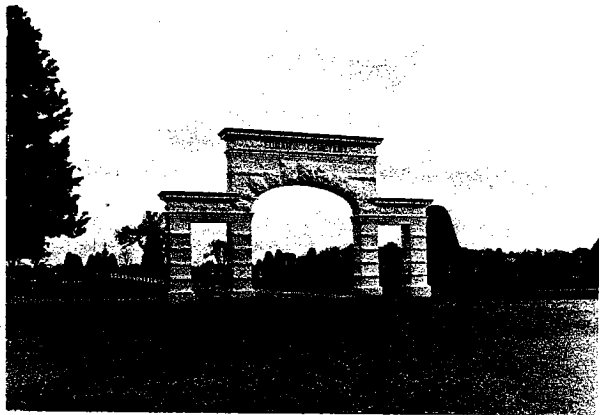
RESOURCE NAME: Edgar Cemetery

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.00)

PROPERTY TYPE: Cemetery (02.3.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Established approximately 1880, the Edgar Community Cemetery contains several contributing objects including impressive stone entrance gates. This well-maintained site reflects the historic character of cemeteries established during the period of Settlement and Expansion in Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-107 Sutton

DATE: C1890

COMMON NAME: Hope Reform Church

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.00)

PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite the removal of the original foundation from the church and a non-contributing parsonage, CY12-107 still contributes to the historic character of Sutton.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY07-020 Harvard

DATE: 1901

COMMON NAME: First Christian Church

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.99)

PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Brick church with corner entry-tower considered potentially significant as a focal point of religious worship in the community of Harvard and as an example of church facilities built during the period of Reorganization and Decline (1882-1930) by the Christian Church in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY13-010 Trumbull
DATE: 1907
RESOURCE NAME: Trumbull United Meth. Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.06.07)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (02.1.4)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Despite compromises in historic integrity, this frame church building is potentially significant for association with early twentieth-century religious worship in the small community of Trumbull.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-027 Sutton
DATE: C1888
COMMON NAME: Former Church
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Religion (02.00)
PROPERTY TYPE: Church (04.1.2)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Modest one-and-one-half story frame building purportedly constructed as a church during the period of Settlement and Expansion in Clay County.



Historic Context: Aesthetic Systems

The Historic Context of Aesthetic Systems involves the application of skill to production according to aesthetic principles. Specific considerations within this context include: the performing arts of music, dance, theater, and oratory; the visual arts of sculpture, painting, and decorative arts; and various forms of literature such as myths, legends, and tales. The physical manifestation of the aforementioned aesthetic components can be quite broad and open-ended. In terms of the Clay County Historic Buildings Survey, six (6) objects were recorded which exhibit association to the Aesthetic Systems context. The table on the following page outlines the basic data of these six objects.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
CY00-076	1926	TIMBER CLAIM MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	C
CY09-017	C1920	WWII ROLL OF HONOR MEMORIAL	03.13	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	C
CY00-017	1912	OREGON TRAIL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	2	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
CY00-026	C1910	FORT RILEY TRAIL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
CY00-062	1912	HISTORIC TRAIL MARKERS	03.13.02	0	0	2	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
CY11-004	1912	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	P

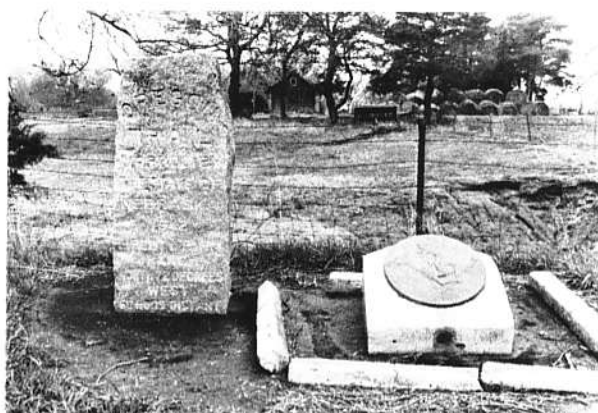
NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-017 Rural
DATE: 1912
COMMON NAME: Oregon Trail Memorial Marker
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Aesthetic Systems (03.12.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Memorial (07.5.1.2.5)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 One of several granite memorial markers erected by the state of Nebraska in 1912 to commemorate early westward migration on the Oregon Trail during the mid-nineteenth century.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-026 Rural
DATE: C1910
COMMON NAME: Fort Riley Memorial Marker
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Aesthetic Systems (03.13.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Memorial (07.5.1.2.5)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 One of a number of memorial trail markers erected in the early twentieth-century by the state of Nebraska as homages to western migration and settlement. This particular example was the only marker in Clay County commemorating the Fort Riley Trail.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-062 Rural
DATE: 1912
COMMON NAME: Memorial Trail Markers
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Aesthetic Systems (03.13.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Memorial (07.5.1.2.5)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Oregon Trail and Pony Express memorial markers considered potentially significant as contributors to the recommended multiple property study of memorial trail markers in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY11-004 Spring Ranch
DATE: 1912
COMMON NAME: Oregon Trail Memorial Marker
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Aesthetic Systems (03.13.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Memorial (07.5.1.2.5)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Included in the Inventory as a contributor to the multiple property study of memorial trail markers erected by the state of Nebraska during the early twentieth-century.



Historic Context: **Government**

The contextual topic of Government encompasses the art or science of established government as well as competition between interest groups for leadership of local, state, or national government. Associated historic buildings include post offices, courthouses, community halls, and fire stations. Typically, the recording of buildings fitting this context has been somewhat low due presumably to the fact that it only takes one or two of these buildings to satisfy the governing needs of small communities.

The Clay County Historic Buildings Survey identified twelve (12) buildings with

association to the Government context which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. In addition to these twelve properties, the historic context of Government in Clay County also includes the Clay County Courthouse (CY01-004) which was recently listed on the National Register as part of a multiple property nomination of county courthouses in Nebraska. Pertinent information regarding the thirteen total properties associated with government in Clay County is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
=====									
CY03-009	C1910	CITY HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.1	C
CY07-044	C1898	FORMER CITY JAIL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.3.2	C
CY12-042	C1912	FORMER CITY BUILDING	04.02	1	0	0	0	21.2	C
CY06-015	1899	GLENVIL TOWN JAIL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.3.2	E
CY06-016	1905	GLENVIL FIRE HOUSE	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.2.2	E
CY09-021	C1890	FORMER VILLAGE HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.2	E
CY11-002	C1900	WOODMAN OF THE WORLD TOWN HALL	04.02, 05.01	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	C
CY01-040	1922	CLAY COUNTY JAIL	04.03	1	0	0	0	04.3.2	C
*CY01-004	1917	CLAY COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	0	04.1.7	NRHP
CY07-046	C1945	FORMER MILITARY HOUSING	04.06	62	0	1	0	04.4.1	C
CY13-001	C1910	FORMER POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3	C
CY00-123	C1944	FORMER WWII AIR BASE	04.07	7	0	3	0	04.4.1.08	C
CY00-118	C1943-C1950	FORMER WWII MUNITIONS DEPOT	04.07	0	1	0	0	04.4.1.06	E

NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-004 Clay Center
 DATE: 1917
 RESOURCE NAME: Clay County Courthouse
 HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.03)
 PROPERTY TYPE: County Courthouse (04.1.7)
 DOE: National Register, 1990
 One of many courthouse buildings recently listed in the National Register by the NESHPO as part of a multiple property nomination of Nebraska courthouses.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY06-015 Glenvil
DATE: 1899
COMMON NAME: Town Jail
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Jail (04.3.2)
DOE: Eligible
Considered eligible for National Register listing based on associations with incarceration practices during the period of Development and Growth in Clay County, (1890-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: CY06-016 Glenvil
DATE: 1905
RESOURCE NAME: Glenvil Fire House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Fire Station (04.2.2)
DOE: Eligible
One-and one-half story frame Fire House constructed in the false-front composition ubiquitous to town development in Nebraska. The well-preserved fire hall reinforces the historic character of Glenville.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY09-021 Ong
DATE: C1890
COMMON NAME: Former Village Hall
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Town Hall (04.1.5.2)
DOE: Eligible
Small false-front building of frame construction originally used as the town hall. An excellent contributor to the historic character of Ong, CY09-021 continues to serve the community as the post office.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-118 Rural
DATE: C1943-C1950
RESOURCE NAME: Former Naval Ammunitions Depot
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Government (04.07)
PROPERTY TYPE: Magazine (04.4.1.06)
DOE: Eligible
No longer serving its original purpose, CY00-118 still contains a network of bermed storage buildings, arsenals and a rail depot. The rigid formality and massive scale of this rare property type reflects our national commitment towards military technology and defense during World War II.



Historic Context: Association

The contextual theme of association refers to institutionally patterned interaction among people. Association covers a large group of these institutionalized affiliations including, among others; fraternal, service, special interest, trade, political, social, humanitarian, religious, educational, and business organizations.

The Clay County Historic Buildings Survey identified one (1) property directly associated with the context of Association that met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. This building, the IOOF Hall No. 53 in Sutton, was considered eligible for National Register listing. An additional property, a commercial building/association hall (CY03-055), was deemed as a contributor to the context of Association based on its mixed-use orientation but exhibited a greater emphasis in Commerce and thus has been included in the Commerce context.

NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-034 Sutton
DATE: C1888
RESOURCE NAME: I.O.O.F. Hall #53
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Diversion (05.02.06)
Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Mixed-Use Building (12.1.2)
DOE: Eligible
Two-story brick building with arched fenestration and decorative pressed-metal cornice; important as a well-preserved Association property type and as a contributor to the historic character of Sutton's central business district.



Historic Context: Education

The contextual topic of Education encompasses any act or process which imparts or aids in the acquisition of knowledge. The primary emphasis of this context is focused upon the components of schooling and enrichment. Historic buildings which fit this context include schools, libraries, and museums. Considerations include formal apprenticeship and enculturation; primary, elementary, junior, and senior high schools, colleges and universities; vocational, adult, continuing, specialty and professional education.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Clay County recorded a total of seventeen (17) properties associated with the context of Education which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. Among the seventeen Education properties, five (5) were considered eligible with another five (5) judged potentially eligible for National Register listing. The seventeen properties surveyed relate to the sub-contexts of Schooling (H.C.: 06.01), Rural Education (H.C.: 06.01.01), Elementary Education (H.C.: 06.01.02), and High School Education (06.01.04). The following table outlines pertinent data regarding the surveyed properties. Previously surveyed properties are noted with an asterisk.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
=====									
CY12-066	C1912	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	C
CY14-006	C1890	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	C
CY06-003	1903	GLENVIL PUBLIC SCHOOL #49	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	E
CY02-016	1915	ABANDONED PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	P
CY08-004	1923	INLAND PUBLIC SCHOOL DIST.#72	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	P
CY09-032	1929	ABANDONED ONG PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	P
CY10-011	C1903	SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
CY00-024	C1900	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	3	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
CY00-151	C1910	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	2	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
CY00-161	C1913	SCHOOL	06.01.01	3	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
CY09-020	C1900	FORMER LOGAN COUNTY SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
CY01-008	1929	CLAY CENTER PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01.02/.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.2, 06.3.4	C
CY03-016	C1910	FORMER PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	E
*CY05-002	1905	FAIRFIELD HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	E
*CY01-002	1915	CLAY CENTER PUBLIC LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	E
*CY05-004	1913	FAIRFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	E
*CY07-002	1915-1916	HARVARD PUBLIC LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	P

Consistent with the pattern established by previous historic buildings survey projects in Nebraska, the school buildings recorded in Clay County fit into one of two distinct form types: a simple one-room frame hall-type building, and a larger-scale masonry building.

Predominantly found in the rural environs, Clay County's one-room, hall-type schools appear to have been constructed primarily between 1885 and 1905. These buildings are typically one-story rectangular-shaped structures with a gable-end entry and were protected by a gable roof placed in longitudinal orientation to the road. The school buildings recorded in Clay County which fit this type are: CY00-151, CY00-161, and CY09-020.

The second type of school building identified in NEHBS projects is the "modern" school which generally consists of larger scale brick masonry buildings found primarily in town locations. These buildings were generally built between 1900 and 1930 and consist of a raised basement two-story masonry structure occupying the grounds of a single town block. Education properties recorded in Clay County which portray the "modern" school

characteristics include: CY06-003, CY02-016, CY08-004, CY09-032, CY01-008, CY03-016, and CY05-002.

NEHBS NUMBER: CY06-003 Glenvil
DATE: 1903
RESOURCE NAME: Glenvil Public School #49
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: School (06.3)
DOE: Eligible
Designed by A.W. Woods and constructed by the Hempel Brothers in 1903, this two-story brick school building is considered significant in the evolution of public education in Glenvil and as a well-preserved example of the "Modern" type school building.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY03-016 Edgar
DATE: C1910
COMMON NAME: Former Public High School
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: School (06.3.4)
DOE: Eligible
Two-story masonry school building considered eligible for the National Register based on its association with public education during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY05-002 Fairfield
DATE: 1905
RESOURCE NAME: Fairfield High School
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: School (06.3.4)
DOE: Eligible
The Fairfield High School is a well-preserved two-story brick school that testifies to the social importance placed upon public education during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-002 Clay Center
DATE: 1915
RESOURCE NAME: Clay Center Public Library
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.02.01.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Library (04.2.4)
DOE: Eligible

Constructed in 1915, this community operated library is an important contributor to the educational enrichment of Clay County. One of many libraries built across the United States with grants from the Carnegie Foundation.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY05-004 Fairfield
DATE: 1913
RESOURCE NAME: Fairfield Public Library
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.02.01.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Library (04.2.4)
DOE: Eligible

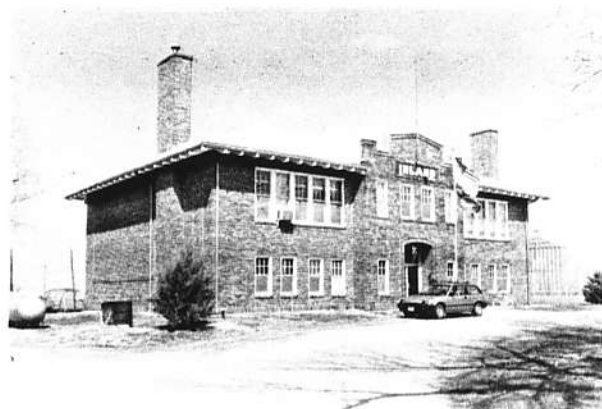
Designed by architect R.W. Grant and constructed by T.J. Fowler Jr., this library exhibits Renaissance-Revival characteristics and contributes to the study of Carnegie libraries in Nebraska.



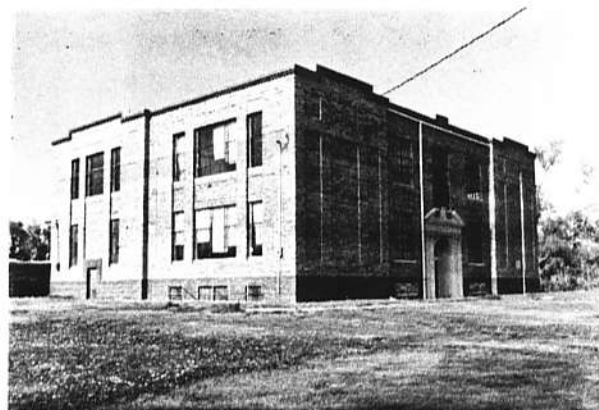
NEHBS NUMBER: CY02-016 Deweese
DATE: 1915
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Public School
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: School (06.3)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Designed by architect R.A. Bradley & Co. of Hastings and built in 1915 by contractors J. Hempel and J.H. Holdeman. Despite its abandoned condition, the Deweese Public School retains its historic integrity and stands as a visual landmark in the community of Deweese.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY08-004 Inland
DATE: 1923
RESOURCE NAME: Inland Public School Dist. #72
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: School (06.3)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Two-story brick school building considered important in the development of education in Inland. Excellent example of the "Modern" type school building commonly identified in previous NEHBS projects.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY09-032 Ong
DATE: 1929
RESOURCE NAME: Abandoned Ong Public School
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: School (06.3)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Two-story brick building designed by architect George A. Berlinghof and built by contractor R.O. Stake. Potentially significant for its association with public education during the post-settlement period of Spurious Economic Growth (1920-1929) in Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY10-011 Saronville
DATE: C1903
COMMON NAME: School
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: School (06.3.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite minor alterations, this frame school building remains an important contributor to the study of early school buildings constructed during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY07-002 Harvard
DATE: 1915-1916
RESOURCE NAME: Harvard Public Library
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Education (06.02.01.01)
PROPERTY TYPE: Library (04.2.4)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite alterations to the north and south facades, this Neo-classical style library was considered potentially significant as one of many Carnegie-sponsored libraries built throughout the United States during the early twentieth-century.



Historic Context: **Agriculture**

The historic contexts relating to the theme of agriculture will obviously be of great variety and importance to Nebraska. As a predominantly agrarian-based society, the economic well-being of the state is, in part, dependent upon the production of crops and livestock.

Like other Nebraska counties, the settlement of Clay County was correspondent to the agricultural success of the early permanent settlers. Consequently, the documentation of historic agricultural properties in Clay County was an important and numerically significant task. Bearing this out is the fact that a total of 141 individual properties associated with the agriculture context were documented by the Historic Buildings Survey of Clay County. These 141 properties accounted for 697 contributing buildings. In addition, three (3) rural properties with association to the agriculture context were previously surveyed by the NESHPO. Of the 144 total agriculture related properties in the Clay County database, three (3) have been judged eligible for National Register listing with an additional fifteen (15) properties considered potentially eligible for such listing. These

judgements are based on reconnaissance survey observations and must be confirmed by the NESHPO staff pending further research.

The farmsteads documented by the survey are collectively viewed as important material resources for the state of Nebraska. They portray the raw materials of a people and an industry responsible for the settlement of a vast portion of our state. The continued existence of some of the farmsteads documented in Clay County is, however, doubtful. In fact, approximately one-third (32.6) of the 141 agriculture properties recorded by the survey consisted of abandoned farms or farm houses. The majority of these farms range in their era of construction from approximately 1890 to 1930. They contain the basic buildings necessary for crop and animal production such as livestock barns, loafing sheds, granaries, cribs, and implement sheds.

Particular emphasis was placed on the observance of farm properties relating to the Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production (08.05). This farming type was identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Clay County (see Historic Contexts in Nebraska--Topical Listing, 1989).

NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-038 Rural
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Eligible

Large-scale farm containing seven contributing buildings and dominated by the two-story frame house. Potentially important in the study of farms established during the period of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production (08.05).



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-085 Rural

DATE: C1900

COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Eligible

Excellent example of early twentieth-century Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production farmstead. Contains five contributing buildings including large barn with gable wall dormer, side entry, and board & batten siding.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-144 Rural

DATE: C1890

COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Eligible

Well-preserved one-story frame house purportedly built during the late nineteenth-century by Swedish-American settlers. Main house (built in 1902) and nine additional contributing buildings and structures further enhance the significance of this property.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-019 Rural

DATE: C1890

COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Good representative of small-scale farms established during the Expansion of Agricultural Land (1855-1900) period in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production. Large barn with shingle siding and ramped entry most noteworthy building.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-029 Rural
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Well-preserved circa 1900 farmstead containing large frame house and five contributing outbuildings. Considered important in the historical study of the Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production region as identified by NESHPO (Topical Listing: 1990).



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-041 Rural
DATE: C1905
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Thirteen contributing buildings reflect large-scale farming practice established during the era of Scientific Development and Economic Prosperity in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-050 Rural
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite abandonment, this turn-of-the-century property was considered potentially significant for the collection of farm buildings linked to the beginning of economic prosperity and scientific development in Clay County farming history.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-055 Rural

DATE: C1925

COMMON NAME: Round Barn

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Barn (08.1.02)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Well-preserved round frame barn located on otherwise non-contributing farm/feedlot.

Considered potentially significant as a rare property type and for contributions to the study of barn types in Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-064 Rural

DATE: C1890, C1910

COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Founded during the period of agricultural land expansion (1855-1900), this property exemplifies the subsequent expansion of farm facilities occurring during the era of economic prosperity and scientific development (1900-1919) in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-065 Rural

DATE: C1908

COMMON NAME: Farm

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Early twentieth-century farm with eight contributing buildings judged important to the study of Cash Grain and Livestock Production in Clay County. Most noteworthy among these buildings is the large two-story frame house.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-105 Barn
DATE: C1910
COMMON NAME: Barn on Non-Contributing Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Barn (08.1.02)
 Silo (08.1.13)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Significance determined exclusively by the large frame barn with adjoining clay tile silos. Important to the study of early twentieth-century barn types in Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-113 Rural
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Barn (08.1.02)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Large abandoned barn with gable roof and board and batten siding. Considered potentially eligible as a contributor to the study of barn types in Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-114 Rural
DATE: C1903
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Well-preserved collection of seven contributing buildings including frame house and frame barn. Significant for association with the early twentieth-century (1900-1919) period in Central Plains farming.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-148 Rural
DATE: C1895
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
 Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)

PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Late nineteenth-century farm with vernacular frame house included in the Inventory for possible association with ethnic cultures and for portayal of farm types founded during the era of agricultural land expansion in Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-003 Rural
DATE: 1912
RESOURCE NAME: H.W. Bernhardt Barn
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Previously surveyed by the NESHPO in 1979, this property was included in the Inventory primarily for the presence of the large brick barn with gambrel roof and ramped west entry.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-133 Rural
DATE: C1885
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Farmhouse
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
 Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Deteriorated frame house with collapsed outbuildings potentially significant as a contributor to the study of early ethnic settlement near the Swedish community of Saronville.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-138 Rural
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
 Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Located near the Swedish community of Saronville, this property was determined significant for associations with ethnic settlement and as an example of farm types dating to the beginning of scientific development and economic prosperity in Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY00-140 Rural
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: Farm
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Agriculture (08.05)
 Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Farm (08.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Seven contributing buildings (including three barns) reflect large-scale farming practices common to the period of economic prosperity in Cash Grain and Livestock Production agriculture.



Historic Context: Commerce

The context of Commerce is defined as the buying and selling of commodities, involving transportation from place to place. Considerations include wholesaling and retailing; gift exchange; trade and barter; monetary economy including finance, business organization, and mercantile business. Commerce encompasses a diverse range of businesses including general stores, hotels, speciality stores and department stores.

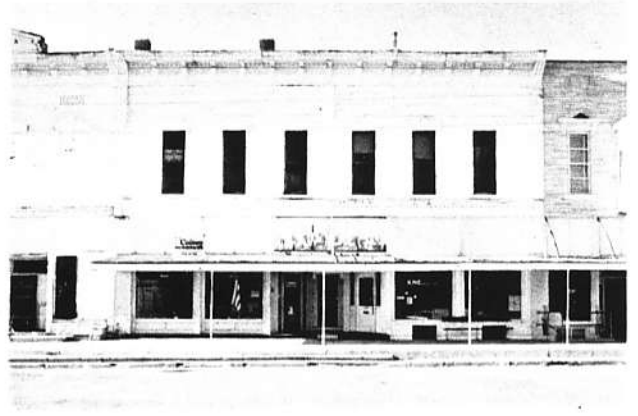
The Historic Buildings Survey of Clay County identified a total of fifty-five (55)

Commerce related properties (including one previously surveyed) which met the criteria for reconnaissance level survey. Among the fifty-five properties, five (5) were judged eligible and twenty (20) potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The fifty-five properties surveyed relate to the sub-context of Retail Commerce in the Central Plains Region (12.02.05).

Main street commercial buildings accounted for the majority of the fifty-five properties surveyed. These main street buildings can be categorized into two predominant types: the frame false-front and the masonry commercial building or block. The false-front types were generally found in smaller communities and consisted of one-story rectangular-shaped structures with gable roofs hidden behind an exaggerated facade. The false front helped to disguise the relatively low scale of the building by hiding the true size of the structure and thus conveying a greater sense of prominence. The primary era of construction in Clay County for this type was from 1880 to 1905. Examples include: CY06-019, CY09-012, and CY09-019. The second type documented by the survey, the masonry commercial building or block, were generally found in the larger communities of the survey area. These buildings were typically constructed between 1890 and 1925, and consisted of one and two-story masonry structures with one or two-part compositional facades. These buildings were often built on single twenty-five foot commercial lots or in double to triple wide commercial lots of fifty to seventy-five foot widths. Examples in Clay County include: CY01-045, CY12-032, and CY07-039.

NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-045 Clay Center
DATE: C1893
COMMON NAME: Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1.1)
DOE: Eligible

Two-story masonry commercial building significant for its association with retail commerce established in the late nineteenth-century and as a primary contributor to the historic character of Clay Center's courthouse square business district.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-047 Clay Center
DATE: C1892
RESOURCE NAME: J.L. Moomaw Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1.1)
DOE: Eligible

One-story commercial building with decorative pressed-metal cornice and pressed-tin siding. Considered significant as an important architectural resource in the study of Clay County's commercial development during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY09-016 Ong
DATE: 1899
RESOURCE NAME: J.O. Walker & Co. Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1.1)
DOE: Eligible

Double-wide brick commercial building with decorative pressed-metal cornice and original storefront facade. Potentially significant for association with retail commerce during the periods of Settlement and Expansion, and Development and Growth in Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-032 Sutton
DATE: 1887
RESOURCE NAME: Central Block
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Mixed-Use Commercial (12.1.2)
DOE: Eligible

Excellent example of turn-of-the-century commercial architecture in the United States. Important as a primary contributor to the historic character of Sutton's central business district and in the study of mixed-use commercial building types in the Central Plains.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-033 Sutton
DATE: C1888
RESOURCE NAME: R.C. Brown Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)
DOE: Eligible

Despite alterations, this two-story masonry commercial building is significant for its association with retailing in the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries and as a primary contributor to the historic character of Sutton's central business district.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-046 Clay Center
DATE: C1892
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Two-story masonry commercial building significant as a primary contributor to the historic character of Clay Center's courthouse square business district and for its association with retail commerce established in the late nineteenth-century.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-051 Clay Center

DATE: 1893

COMMON NAME: Commercial Building

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Considered potentially eligible for National Register listing based on its role in the establishment of retail commerce in Clay County and in the study of mixed-use commercial building types.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY03-002 Edgar

DATE: 1893

RESOURCE NAME: Former Stover Hotel

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Hotel (12.3.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite partial removal of the pressed-metal cornice, the former Stover Hotel was judged potentially significant for contributions to the economic growth of Edgar during the period of Settlement and Expansion in Clay County. Further significance through association with NESHPO multiple property study of Nebraska hotels.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY03-051 Edgar

DATE: C1910

COMMON NAME: Commercial Building

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

One-story brick building considered significant as a well-preserved example of the small-scale commercial structures built in Central Plains communities during the Development and Growth period (1890-1920) and often following fire destruction of previous frame buildings.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY03-072 Edgar
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: Former Scalehouse
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Scalehouse (12.2.4)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

One-story frame scale house included in the Preliminary Inventory for its contributions to both commerce and agriculture in Clay County and as a survivor of a limited local property type.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY05-022 Fairfield
DATE: C1919
COMMON NAME: Former Filling Station
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Filling Station (13.3.3.3)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Frame filling station with porte-cochere located on Fairfield's main street. Potentially significant to the study of automobile-related properties in Clay County and as a relatively well-preserved example of a property type in numerical decline.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY05-035 Fairfield
DATE: C1890
RESOURCE NAME: Abandoned Chicago Lumber Co.
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Lumber Yard (11.4.2.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Former Chicago Company lumber yard containing three frame storage buildings and one frame office. Considered an important architectural resource in the study of Maywood's commercial and residential development during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY06-019 Glenvil

DATE: C1880

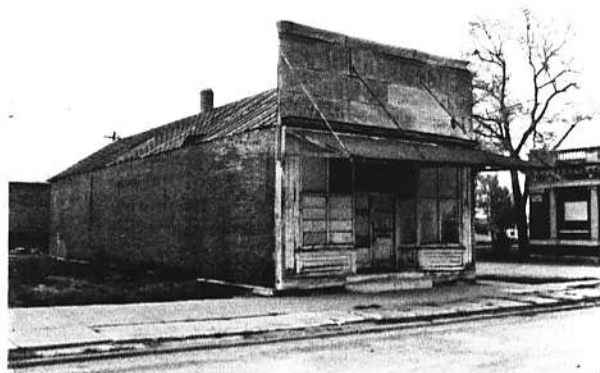
RESOURCE NAME: Goldenstein Dry Goods

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: General Store (12.1.1.3)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Luke Goldenstein Company dry goods property consisting of a well-preserved false-front store and brick storage building. Potentially significant as a primary member of the business community during the settlement and expansion of Glenvil.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY07-039 Harvard

DATE: C1888

RESOURCE NAME: Rosenbaum's Store

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Impressive triple-wide two-story building with decorative pressed-metal cornice, windowhoods, and cast iron columns. The Rosenbaum building is significant for its role in the commercial development of Harvard during the early twentieth-century and for its retention of historic integrity.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY07-043 Harvard

DATE: 1887

RESOURCE NAME: Turner, Bain & Hurd Hardware

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)

PROPERTY TYPE: Mixed-Use Commercial (12.1.2)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite objectionable alterations to the first floor storefront, the Turner building is a large-scale example of 1880's economic prosperity and serves as a visual anchor in Harvard's central business district.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY09-012 Ong
DATE: C1890
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Excellent example of false-front commercial architecture in Clay County. Reflects the popularity of this building type in small towns during the period of settlement and expansion.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY09-014 Ong
DATE: C1896
COMMON NAME: Former Feed Store
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story frame false front building originally serving as a feed store and later altered to a mill business with an early twentieth-century rear addition. Considered a significant example of a small-scale commercial architecture in Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY09-015 Ong
DATE: C1906
RESOURCE NAME: Westering & Peterson Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite its unoccupied condition, this one-story masonry commercial building has retained its historic integrity and is significant for association with retail commerce during the period of Development and Growth in Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY09-019 Ong
DATE: C1892
COMMON NAME: Former Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

This one-story frame commercial building is noteworthy as an important resource in the study of false front building types and as a contributor to the historic character of Ong.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-035 Sutton
DATE: C1888
COMMON NAME: Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite severe alterations to the original storefront, this two-story brick commercial building contributes to the historic character of Sutton's business district and testifies to the prosperous economy of the 1880's.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-036 Sutton
DATE: 1892
COMMON NAME: Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Store (12.1.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite its altered condition, this one-story brick building is significant for association with retail commerce during the periods of Settlement and Expansion, and Development and Growth in Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-038 Sutton
DATE: C1890
COMMON NAME: Commercial Building
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Retailing (12.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Two-story brick building with decorative pressed-metal cornice and altered storefront. Potentially important to the study of retail commerce and mixed-use building types in Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-132 Sutton
DATE: C1920
COMMON NAME: Abandoned Filling Station
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Filling Station (13.3.3.3)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Small frame filling station deemed worthy of recognition for contributions to roadside development along the O-L-D/D-L-D highway later renamed the Roosevelt Highway/Highway #6.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-134 Sutton
DATE: C1920
COMMON NAME: Former filling Station
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Filling Station (13.3.3.3)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
 Abandoned frame building important to the study of roadside property types constructed along the Roosevelt Highway/Highway #6. CY12-134 represents a rapidly disappearing property type in Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY11-003 Spring Ranch
DATE: C1880
RESOURCE NAME: Kemp Hotel/Boarding House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Commerce (12.02.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Boarding House (16.5.6)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Despite its deteriorated condition, this combination hotel/boarding house/post office played an important role in the economic activities of one of Clay County's earliest settlements.



Historic Context: Transportation

The context of Transportation involves the carrying, moving or conveying of material and people from one place to another. Considerations include transportation by land, water, and air; trails, roads, highways, interstates, railway; and related property types such as railroad stations and depots, motels, gas stations, and airplane terminals.

The Historic Buildings Survey of Clay County recorded a total of thirteen (13) Transportation properties--twelve of which were previously surveyed by the Nebraska Depot survey in 1980. Of the thirteen transportation-related properties in the Clay County database, one (1) has been judged eligible and two (2) potentially eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The majority of the thirteen surveyed properties consist of related support service facilities for either Road Transportation (H.C.: 13.02) or Rail Transportation (H.C.:13.03). Because the primary emphasis of the support service facilities is the generation of income, these properties can be cross-referenced to the context of commerce.

NEHBS NUMBER: CY11-001 Spring Ranch
DATE: C1880
RESOURCE NAME: Spring Ranch C.B. & Q. Depot
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Transportation (13.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Depot (13.5.2)
DOE: Eligible
Circa 1880 frame depot building associated with railroad transportation in Clay County during the period of settlement and expansion in Clay County (1867-1890).



NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-001 Clay Center
DATE: 1924
COMMON NAME: Burlington Northern Depot
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Transportation (13.04.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Depot (13.5.2)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
One-story frame depot located on the Burlington route in Clay Center. This building is a contributing example of property types associated with rail transportation during the post-settlement period of development and growth.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY08-001 Inland
DATE: C1880
COMMON NAME: Chicago & Northwestern Depot
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Transportation (13.04.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Depot (13.5.2)
DOE: Potentially Eligible
Former Chicago and Northwestern Railroad depot considered an important factor in the settlement and growth of Inland during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries.



Historic Context: Services

The historic context of Services refers to the community support services provided or controlled by government and commonly viewed as necessities. This includes public services such as the supply of gas, electricity, and water; the disposal of waste; and the protective services of fire fighting and disaster relief. Private professional services are also considered under this context and include architecture, banking, medical and insurance industries.

The survey of Clay County identified thirteen (13) properties worthy of recordation based on reconnaissance survey criteria. Among the thirteen properties, one (1) has been judged eligible and two (2) potentially eligible for National Register listing. The thirteen properties recorded represent a good cross-section of sub-contexts within the Services topic. These sub-contexts consist of: Public Utilities (H.C.: 15.01), Professional Services (H.C.: 15.04), and The Age of Main Street Banking: The Dual System in Nebraska (1890-1920), (H.C.: 15.05.03). Pertinent information regarding the surveyed properties is outlined in the following table.

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING BLDG. SITE STRU. OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
=====						
CY01-088	C1920	CITY UTILITY BUILDING	15.01	1 0 0 0	15.5	C
CY06-046	C1920	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0 0 1 0	15.5.2	C
CY12-050	1938	POWER BUILDING	15.01	1 0 0 0	15.6.1	C
CY12-051	1938	POWER BUILDING	15.01	1 0 0 0	15.6.1	C
CY06-042	C1910	ABANDONED PROFESSIONAL BLDG.	15.04	1 0 0 0	15.3.1	C
CY09-018	C1900	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1 0 0 0	15.1.1	C
CY10-010	C1910	BANK	15.05.03	1 0 0 0	15.1.1	C
CY13-002	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1 0 0 0	15.1.1	C
CY14-002	C1910	ABANDONED BANK	15.05.03	1 0 0 0	15.1.1	C
CY03-019	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1 0 0 0	15.1.1	E
CY01-043	C1892	ELLER BUILDING/FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1 0 0 0	15.1.1	P
CY06-017	C1910	FARMERS STATE BANK	15.05.03	1 0 0 0	15.1.1	P
CY07-045	C1890	FORMER BANK	15.05.03.	1 0 0 0	15.1.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER: CY03-019 Edgar

DATE: C1910

COMMON NAME: Former Bank

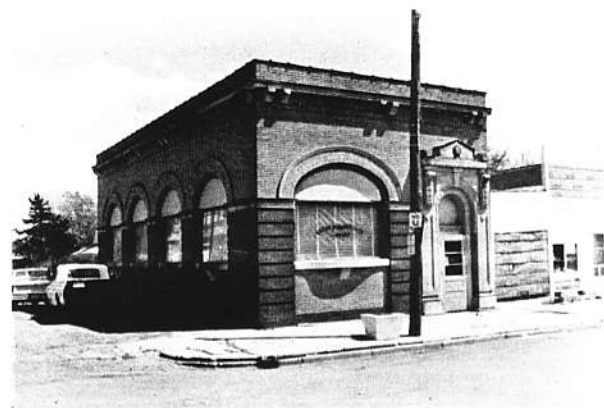
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Services (15.05.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)

DOE: Eligible

Built during the "Age of Main Street Banking" (See Historic Context Report, NESHPO, 1990).

CY06-017 exemplifies this building type by its corner location, one-story brick construction, formalistic design, and town prominence.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-043 Clay Center

DATE: C1892

RESOURCE NAME: Eller Building

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Services (15.05.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Despite minor alterations, this two-story brick bank building is considered potentially significant for its role in the economic development of central Clay County during the period of "Main Street" banking (1889-1920).



NEHBS NUMBER: CY06-017 Glenvil

DATE: C1910

RESOURCE NAME: Farmers State Bank

HISTORIC CONTEXT: Services (15.05.03)

PROPERTY TYPE: Bank (15.1.1)

DOE: Potentially Eligible

Well-preserved one-story brick bank building significant for use of the Neo-classical design aesthetic and for association with the early twentieth-century economic development of west-central Clay County.



Historic Context: Settlement

Settlement is the broad contextual title encompassing the division, acquisition, occupation, and ownership of land. This context contains settlement patterns generated through political, religious or commercial activities to facilitate the establishment of cultural systems. Specific considerations include acquisition methods and use patterns of land as well as the spatial delineation and organization of land including hamlets, villages, towns, cities and the furthest delineation--the individual dwelling.

This contextual topic contained the greatest number of documented historic properties within Clay County. Of the 815 total properties documented in Clay County, 507 or 62.2% fall within the context of Settlement. The survey of Clay County recorded 507 properties associated with Settlement which met the criteria for reconnaissance level documentation. The majority of these properties were recognized simply as contributors to the historic built environment of Clay County. However, eleven (11) properties were judged eligible and forty-two (42) potentially eligible for National Register listing. In addition, one property (CY12-001: Isaac Newton Clark House) was listed in the National Register in 1983.

The retention of historic integrity that these 507 properties displayed was quite varied. In some instances, the integrity had been severely compromised through later additions or alterations, while in other cases buildings were recorded which were extremely similar to their original condition.

The individual house--whether in an urban or a rural setting--is the most common feature of the built environment; it fulfills the basic human need for shelter. Houses represent the largest proportion of all buildings documented during reconnaissance level surveys. The Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey (NEHBS) of Clay County was no exception: 637 houses were documented, or 47.9% percent of all the county's contributing buildings. Although houses are such a common part of our surroundings, describing them can be complex;

variations result from style, age, building material, and even the ethnic heritage of owners or builders.

Architectural histories and guide books often provide descriptions of houses during various periods of popularity in terms of style such as Italianate, Queen Anne, or Romanesque. Good examples of these houses are usually referred to as "high style". Houses that cannot be identified as a particular style and that are built from local materials such as log, stone, and sod are generally referred to as "folk" houses. Usually dating from the settlement era of a particular locality, folk houses were often built by immigrants who patterned them after buildings in their homeland. Age, distinctive building material, or unusual form makes these houses easy to identify during building surveys. Further research and comparison however, is necessary to determine how they might reflect "old world" buildings adapted to the Nebraska landscape.

During county-wide historic buildings surveys it becomes apparent that most houses are not associated with a specific architectural style, and that in many places, few survive from the settlement period. The goal of the Nebraska Historic Buildings Survey, however, is to document all types of houses--from large Queen Annes with corner towers and stained glass windows, to small two-room, frame houses with simple porches.



The remaining houses that are not high style or folk, are generally referred to as "vernacular" or common. All houses, whether they are high style, folk, or vernacular, can be studied for their form, floor plans, and distribution. In the case of folk and vernacular, documenting the form becomes especially important since there may not be other ways to describe these houses. Information about the basic form and features such as roof shape, and number of stories can reveal patterns or house types within a region, the work of a local builder or an ethnic group.

To document all houses, the Nebraska Historic Preservation Office uses a system derived in part from several vernacular house studies that was further developed for use during historic buildings surveys. Under this method, house types are categorized as "supratypes" to eliminate subjective descriptions based on "style." Instead, descriptions are based on the external mass of the house. The components of this method are defined as the following: Supratypes are categorizations based on the external massing of house, similar to that first developed by Kniffen (1936) under the ruberick of "type." The term "supratype" is used to distinguish it from other methods of type analysis which are based on external form and internal space, such as that developed by Glassie (1975).

Supratypes are defined by combinations of five massing elements derived from the core structure of the house--the predominant mass which cannot be further subdivided--exclusive of wings and porches. The five mass elements are shape, relative size, height, roof type, and orientation on the site (D. Murphy, 1989).

Clay County House Type Summary

The use of the Core Supratype analysis in the reconnaissance-level survey proved beneficial in that it created an objective process of interpretation for the recording of historic single family dwellings. Once houses are documented, the information is then

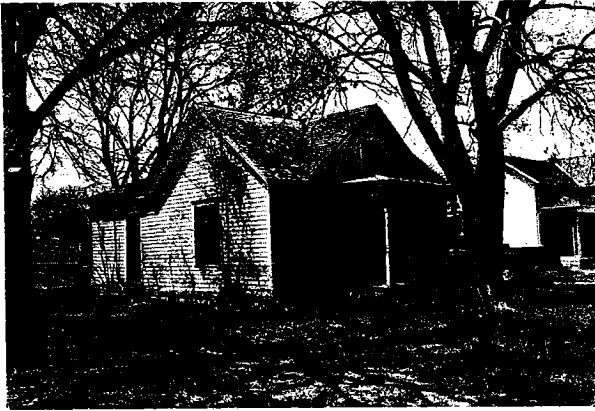
analyzed to determine the number of each different type. There are usually many different types, due to variations in width, height, and roof configurations. Most houses however, can be categorized into a "family" of similar house forms. "Families" consist of house groupings based on core, roof shape, and orientation to the site.

The residential properties documented in the Clay County survey are represented by 116 different types in 637 houses. Numerical designation has been assigned to each of these 116 types (e.g., S.1, S.2, S.3, etc.). A master list of the 116 individual types is found in the NESHPO Survey Report file. While 116 different types may seem like a tremendous variation for 637 total resources, a smaller group actually represents the majority of documented houses. In fact, five types account for 34.9% of all recorded sites. Furthermore, 77.5% of all Clay County houses fit into one of only four dominant families. The following pages illustrate some of the most numerically significant house types documented in Clay County.



Family #1

This family, composed of fifteen various types, represents 25.9% of all Clay County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a gable roof with the narrow dimension of the core facing the street. Of the fifteen combinations comprising this family, one distinct type is numerically significant: S.43 (11.93%).



Family #2

This family, composed of ten various types, represents 22.6% of all Clay County house types. Identical to the form of Family #1, the distinguishing difference is in the latitudinal orientation (versus the longitudinal orientation of the former family). Of the ten different combinations comprising this family, two distinct types are numerically significant: S.38 (6.3%), and S.42 (5.7%).



Family #3

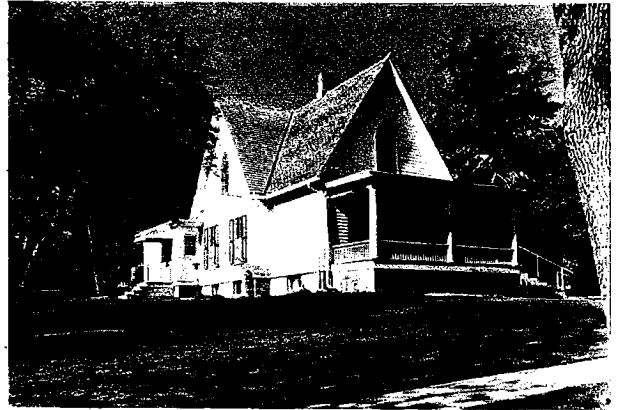
This family, composed of fifteen various types, represents 18.5% of all Clay County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a square-shaped core covered by a hip roof with a non-applicable orientation. Of the fifteen combinations comprising this family, one type appeared most frequently: S.82 (6.0%).



Family #4

This family, composed of eight various types, represents 10.5% of all Clay County house types. The common characteristics displayed by this group are a rectangular-shaped core covered by a hip roof with the narrow dimension of the core facing the street (longitudinal). Of the eight combinations comprising this family, S.49 appears most frequently (5.5%).

NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-001 Sutton
DATE: C1877
RESOURCE NAME: Isaac Newton Clark House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: National Register, 1983
Built for prominent businessmen and civic leader I.N. Clark in the Gothic Revival tradition—a relatively rare building type in Nebraska (See Historic Places, 1986).



NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-023 Clay Center
DATE: C1899
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Impressive frame house with wrap-around porch and central-entry tower; important as a well-preserved example of prosperous home building during the period of development and growth in Clay County.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY03-037 Edgar
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Two-story frame house with clipped-gable roof and attached wrap-a-round porch. Significant as a well-preserved example of prosperous house construction during the period of Development and Growth (1890-1920) in Clay County. Important in the study of Settlement property types in the Republican Valley region.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY05-045 Fairfield
DATE: C1896
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible

Large two-story frame house with eclectic design aesthetic. Potentially significant as a contributor to Settlement property type analyses and for association with persons of local significance.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY06-010 Glenvil
DATE: C1896
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible

Two-story frame house with corner tower and attached wrap-a-round porch. Chosen as a representative example of Queen Anne style houses constructed in Central Plains communities during the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries.

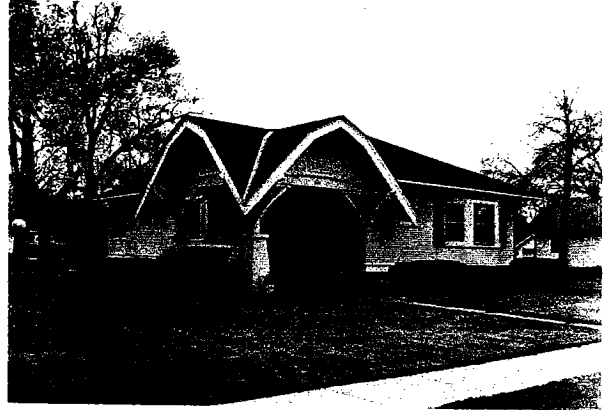


NEHBS NUMBER: CY06-023 Glenvil
DATE: C1906
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible

One-and-one-half story frame house with broad gable wall-dormer and attached eclectic porch. Included in the Inventory as a well-preserved example of domestic building in Clay County during the period of development and growth.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY07-034 Harvard
DATE: C1920
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
One-story frame bungalow with unusual L-shaped gambrel porch roof. Significant as an example of the bungalow house style popularized during the Spurious Economic Growth period of the 1920's (See Topical Listing: NESHPO 1989).



NEHBS NUMBER: CY07-067 Harvard
DATE: C1903
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Modest Queen Anne house consisting of a one-and-one-half story frame core with gable side wing and large wrap-around porch. Potentially significant for association with persons of local importance and for contributions to the historic character of Harvard.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-004 Sutton
DATE: C1922
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Significant representative of the "Bungaloid" house type in Clay County. Portrays the evolution of single family dwellings types in early twentieth-century Nebraska.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-008 Sutton
DATE: C1909
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Impressive two-story brick house exhibiting Queen Anne stylistic influence. Significant as a major contributor to the historic character of Sutton and for possible associations with locally significant persons.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-074 Sutton
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Large two-story frame house significant as an example of the Free Classic subtype associated with Queen Anne style domestic architecture and for possible association with persons of local importance.



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-121 Sutton
DATE: C1890
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Eligible
Well-preserved frame house included in the Preliminary Inventory as a noteworthy example of the central gable wall-dormer house type recorded in previous NEHBS projects and often associated with Swedish and Danish-American culture.



Settlement Inventory: Potentially Eligible Properties

The following Settlement properties have been judged "potentially eligible" for National register listing. This differentiates these buildings from those considered "eligible" for NRHP nomination (illustrated above). Settlement buildings labeled "potentially eligible" may lack the significance or complete historic integrity necessary for NRHP listing. However, these properties still serve as valuable resources in the study of Great Plains architecture. Through analyses conducted during previous NEHBS projects, "potentially eligible" Settlement buildings have been associated with reoccurring themes of significance. Rather than reiterate common statements of significance for all forty-two "potentially eligible" Settlement buildings, an outline of significant characteristics shared by these buildings has been included below.

Common Areas of Significance for Potentially Eligible Settlement Properties

1. Association with persons of local significance.
2. Significant examples of popular house styles.
3. Retention of a large degree of historic integrity.
4. Native-material construction techniques.
5. Association with ethnic cultures.
6. Unique massing characteristics or finish details.
7. Contributions to the historic character of communities.
8. Relationship to one or more periods of local historic importance.

NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-015 Clay Center
DATE: C1907
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-029 Clay Center
DATE: C1897
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-038 Clay Center
DATE: C1903
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-063 Clay Center
DATE: C1913
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-080 Clay Center
DATE: C1913
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY01-083 Clay Center
DATE: C1895
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY02-005 Deweese
DATE: C1894
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY03-006 Edgar
DATE: C1908
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY03-060 Edgar
DATE: C1894
RESOURCE NAME: H.C. Hart Residence
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY03-065 Edgar
DATE: C1905
RESOURCE NAME: F.M. Thompson House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY03-066 Edgar
DATE: C1911
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY03-067 Edgar
DATE: C1895
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY03-071 Edgar
DATE: C1897
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY05-012 Fairfield
DATE: C1897
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY05-014 Fairfield
DATE: C1895
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY05-033 Fairfield
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY06-044 Glenvil
DATE: C1880
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY06-045 Glenvil
DATE: C1892
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY07-015 Harvard
DATE: C1885
COMMON NAME: Abandoned House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY07-017 Harvard
DATE: C1887
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY07-033 Harvard
DATE: C1895
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY07-055 Harvard
DATE: C1904
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY09-004 Ong
DATE: C1905
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-053 Sutton
DATE: C1905
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-072 Sutton
DATE: C1891
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-073 Sutton
DATE: C1893
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-075 Sutton
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-086 Sutton
DATE: C1903
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



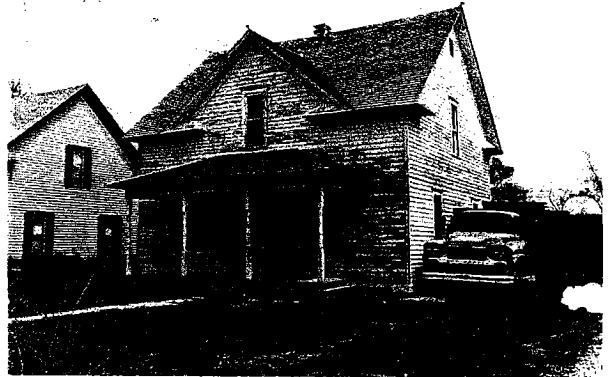
NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-087 Sutton
DATE: C1914
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-091 Sutton
DATE: C1904
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-092 Sutton
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-100 Sutton
DATE: C1912
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



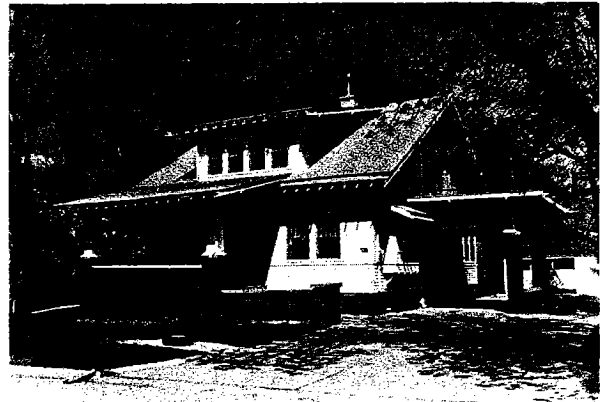
NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-101 Sutton
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-124 Sutton
DATE: C1902
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-138 Sutton
DATE: C1921
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-149 Sutton
DATE: C1903
RESOURCE NAME: H. Brehm House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-156 Sutton
DATE: C1897
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



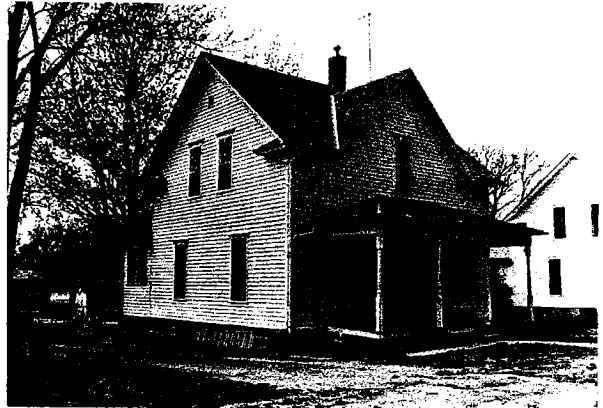
NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-144 Sutton
DATE: C1890
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
Ethnic Groups (18.06.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-106 Sutton
DATE: C1900
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-127 Sutton
DATE: C1895
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-128 Sutton
DATE: C1898
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
Ethnic Groups (18.04.04)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



NEHBS NUMBER: CY12-147 Sutton
DATE: C1895
COMMON NAME: House
HISTORIC CONTEXT: Settlement (16.05)
Ethnic Groups (18.06.02)
PROPERTY TYPE: Single Family Dwelling (16.5.1)
DOE: Potentially Eligible



RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FUTURE WORK

By nature, reconnaissance level surveys often generate more questions than answers. These surveys provide an excellent preview of extant historic resources in Nebraska, but should be viewed only as the beginning of more extensive research efforts. The purpose of the recommendations for future work is to guide these efforts towards the buildings of potential historic significance within Clay County.

Throughout the duration of the Clay County survey, random observations were recorded regarding historic context themes which appeared potentially significant based on their extant material resources. The general impressions recorded by the survey team were then combined with a post-survey analysis of all documented properties to determine recommendations for future work. These recommendations include National Register nominations of the properties presented in the Preliminary Inventory (see p. 33-97), suggestions for further Historic Context development, research questions, and potential Multiple Property projects.

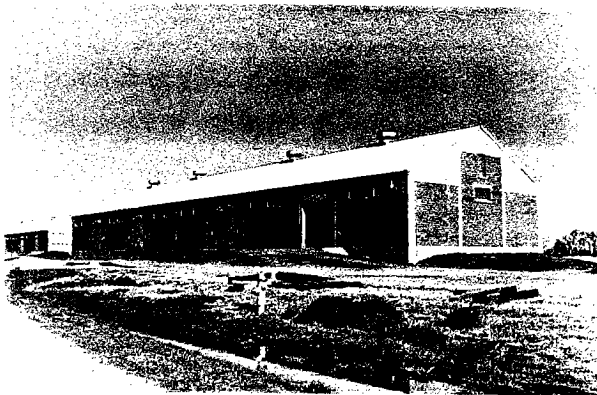
Potential Historic Context Reports

Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production (H.C.: 08.05.) was identified by the NESHPO as the predominant type of agriculture practised in Clay County. This context report was developed in 1990 by the NESHPO and served as a vital reference in determining the qualification of properties for reconnaissance level recordation. However, due to a lack of survey data, the current form of the report does not include discussion regarding property types. Now that the survey is complete and the Agriculture database contains approximately 697 contributing resources, it is our recommendation that a discussion of property types related to Central Plains Cash Grain and Livestock Production be integrated into the existing report.

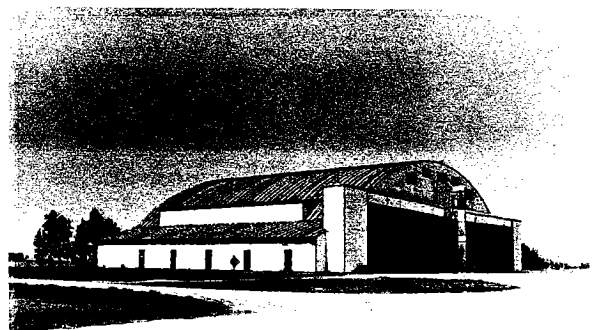
The development of historic context reports relative to ethnic groups in Clay County is also worthy of recommendation. The most numerically significant foreign-born immigrant groups to settle in Clay County include German-Russians (H.C.: 18.06.02.) and Swedish-Americans (H.C.: 18.04.04.).

In addition, two Settlement related contexts appear significant with regard to the surveyed properties in Clay County: Dwelling in Dispersed and Clustered Settlement (H.C.: 16.05.), and Land Ownership: The Homestead Act, 1862 (H.C.: 16.01.). Properties of historic significance with respect to these topics are found in the Agriculture Inventory (p. 50-57) and the Settlement Inventory (p. 71-97).

Development of Historic Context Reports should address specific research questions raised through analyses of the survey data. In addition to the development of historic contexts mentioned above, the survey team feels obliged to emphasize those Historic Contexts found in the Preliminary Inventory that possess an exceptional group of associated properties. Multiple Property nominations of potential importance in Clay County are related to the following Historic Contexts; 1. Retail Commerce in the Central Plains Region (H.C.: 12.02.05.), 2. Education: Elementary, Junior High, and High School Education (H.C.: 06.01.), and 3. Defense Systems: The United States Military in Nebraska (H.C.: 04.07.).



L: U.S. Naval Ordnance Depot, CY00-118.



R: U.S. Army Air Base Hangar, CY00-123.

Conclusion



It is our belief that people, and the places they live, are the raw materials of history. The built environment, and its development through time, are proper subjects for research for it is through the study of the past that we gain a fuller comprehension of the present. The need for preserving historic properties was expressed on a national level in 1966 by Senator Edmund Muskie of Maine as he addressed the eighty-ninth Congress on the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act.

"In less than 200 years, America has grown from a sparsely populated agricultural community of States to the most urbanized and technologically advanced Nation in the world. During these 20 decades and before, American genius has created marvels of mortar and stone... In the next four decades alone, our expanding population and urbanization will require more construction than we have witnessed during our first 20 decades. This means that much of what we have created to date is threatened by the thrust of bulldozers or the corrosion of neglect. In many instances, efforts to preserve sites of architectural and historic value will be too late. America must move promptly and vigorously to protect the important legacies which remain. This we can achieve without blunting our progress. And this achievement will enrich our progress. With sensitive planning, the past and the future can live as neighbors and contribute jointly to the quality of our civilization."

In the year 1991, America has passed the halfway point in the forty-year period of expansion delineated in this speech. Have we achieved the balance of preserving our past

while progressing toward the future? In some cases we have, but in many others we have not. This does not say that all older buildings are worthy of preservation. In some cases, the neglect or destruction of non-contributing buildings has no adverse affect on the historic character of the built environment. However, the heightening of public awareness and the education of our elected public officials to the concept of historic preservation is a topic not open to subjectivity. It is imperative that documentation and review of threatened historic buildings be conducted and appropriate decisions made regarding the cultural value of historic properties. It was toward this goal that the historic built environment of the Republican Valley and Central Plains region was preliminarily recorded. It is our hope that the historic properties within this region will be enjoyed by many future generations of Nebraska citizens.

APPENDIX 1: Clay County Town and Rural Inventory of all Surveyed Properties

CY00: CLAY COUNTY RURAL INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
*CY00-001	C1890	JACOB REOMMICH FARMSTEAD	08.05, 16.01	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
*CY00-002	1907-8	ST MARTIN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01.01, 18.05.	2	1	2	0	02.1.4, 02.3.1	NRHP
*CY00-003	1912	H.W. BERNHARDT BARN	08.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	P
*CY00-004	C1880	EDGAR UNION PACIFIC DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*CY00-005	1875	C. B. & Q. DEPOT	13.04.06	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*CY00-006	C1880	C. B. & Q. DEPOT	13.04.06	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*CY00-007	C1880	PAULING MISSOURI PACIFIC DEPOT	13.05.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*CY00-008	1927	RAILROAD TRESTLE	13.04.02	0	0	1	0	13.5.7	C
*CY00-009	C1888	THOMAS NUSS FARMSTEAD	08.05	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
*CY00-010	C1880	DANISH CEMETERY	02.00, 18.04.02	0	1	0	0	02.3.1	C
*CY00-011		BRIDGE	13.03	0	1	0	0	13.3.3.7	C
CY00-012	C1924	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-013	C1908	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-014	C1928	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1.02	C
CY00-015	C1888, 1915	FARM	08.05	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-016	C1900	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
CY00-017	1912	OREGON TRAIL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	2	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
CY00-018	C1900	ABANDONED BARN	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
CY00-019	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	P
CY00-020	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-021	C1900	FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
CY00-022	C1906	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-023	C1924	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
CY00-024	C1900	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01.01	3	0	0	0	06.3.1	C
CY00-025	C1905	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-026	C1910	FORT RILEY TRAIL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
CY00-027	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-028	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	10	0	3	0	08.1	C
CY00-029	C1910	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	P
CY00-030	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	R
CY00-031	C1889	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	2	0	0	0	08.1	C
CY00-032	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-033	C1892	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	9	0	0	0	08.1	C
CY00-034	C1880, 1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-035	C1910	FARM	08.05	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-036	C1885	INLAND CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-037	C1910	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-038	C1900	FARM	08.05	7	0	2	0	08.1	E
CY00-039	C1910	FARM W/NON-CONTRIBUTING HOUSE	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-040	C1920	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
CY00-041	C1905	FARM	08.05	13	0	1	0	08.1	P
CY00-042	C1914	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

CY00: CLAY COUNTY RURAL INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
CY00-043	C1897	ABAN. HOUSE ON NON-CONT. FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY00-044	C1900	FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	C
CY00-045	C1900	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-046	C1900	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-047	C1890	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-048	C1900	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-049	C1907	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-050	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	8	0	1	0	08.1	P
CY00-051	C1885	GLENVILLE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-052	C1910, C1940	FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1	C
CY00-053	1876	ANANDALE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	2	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-054	C1918	FARM	08.05	8	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-055	C1925	ROUND BARN	08.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	P
CY00-056	C1898	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	0	0	3	0	08.1	C
CY00-057	C1920	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-058	C1885	CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-059	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-060	C1904	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	R
CY00-061	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	R
CY00-062	1912	HISTORIC TRAIL MARKERS	03.13.02	0	0	2	0	07.5.1.2.5	P
CY00-063	C1900	LIBERTY FARM RANCH	08.05	6	0	2	0	08.1	R
CY00-064	C1890, C1910	FARM	08.05	8	0	3	0	08.1	P
CY00-065	C1908	FARM	08.05	8	0	1	0	08.1	P
CY00-066	C1886	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-067	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
CY00-068	C1885	CEMETERY	02.00	2	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-069	C1897	ABANDONED FARM	08.06	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-070	C1908	FARM	08.05	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
CY00-071	C1890	ABAN. HOUSE ON NON-CONT. FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY00-072	C1914	FARM	08.05	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
CY00-073	C1907	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-074	C1915	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-075	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	9	0	3	0	08.1	C
CY00-076	1926	TIMBER CLAIM MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	C
CY00-077	C1920	FARM	08.05	7	0	0	0	08.1	C
CY00-078	C1885	EDGAR CEMETERY	02.00	1	0	5	0	02.3.1	P
CY00-079	C1900	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-080	C1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	08.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY00-081	C1900	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-082	C1905	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY00-083	C1885	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-084	C1905	FARM	08.05	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
CY00-085	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	0	0	08.1	E
CY00-086	C1900	FARM	08.05	11	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-087	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	2	0	08.1	C
CY00-088	C1900	FARM	08.05	5	0	3	0	08.1	C

CY00: CLAY COUNTY RURAL INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING BLDG. SITE STRU.OBJ.	PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
CY00-089	C1908	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	8 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-090	C1909	FARM	08.05	8 0 4 0	08.1	C
CY00-091	C1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	08.05	2 0 0 0	16.5.1	C
CY00-092	C1900	FARM	08.05	4 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-093	C1910	FARM	08.05	4 0 2 0	08.1	C
CY00-094	C1905	FARM	08.05	6 0 2 0	08.1	C
CY00-095	C1880	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5 0 2 0	08.1	C
CY00-096	C1920	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	2 0 1 0	16.5.1	C
CY00-097	C1890	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	08.05	2 0 1 0	16.5.1	C
CY00-098	C1905	FARM	08.05	8 0 2 0	08.1	C
CY00-099	C1900	HOUSE ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	2 0 1 0	16.5.1	C
CY00-100	C1880	CEMETERY	02.00	0 1 1 0	02.3.1	C
CY00-101	C1880	CEMETERY	02.00	0 1 0 0	02.3.1	C
CY00-102	C1915	FARM	08.05	4 0 0 0	08.1	C
CY00-103	C1911	FARM W/NON-CONTRIBUTING HOUSE	08.05	8 0 0 0	08.1	C
CY00-104	C1908	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1 0 0 0	08.1.02	C
CY00-105	C1910	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	1 0 2 0	08.1.02, 08.1.13	P
CY00-106	C1916	FARM	08.05	6 0 0 0	08.1	C
CY00-107	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4 0 0 0	08.1	C
CY00-108	C1905	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	2 0 3 1	08.1.02	C
CY00-109	C1907	FARM	08.05	8 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-110	C1909	FARM	08.05	5 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-111	C1914	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-112	C1900	HOUSE	08.05	1 0 1 0	16.5.1	C
CY00-113	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3 0 0 0	08.1.02	P
CY00-114	C1903	FARM	08.05	7 0 1 0	08.1	P
CY00-115	C1903	FARM	08.05	4 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-116	C1890	ABANDONED HOMESTEAD	16.01, 08.05	1 0 1 0	16.5.1	C
CY00-117	1898	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	7 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-118	C1943-C1950	FORMER WWII MUNITIONS DEPOT	04.07	0 1 0 0	04.4.1.06	E
CY00-119	C1904	FARM	08.05	5 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-120	C1908	FARM	08.05	4 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-121	C1907	FARM	08.05	7 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-122	C1909	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-123	C1944	FORMER WWII AIR BASE	04.07	7 0 3 0	04.4.1.08	C
CY00-124	C1903	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-125	C1900	FARM	08.05	10 0 3 0	08.1	C
CY00-126	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	9 0 0 0	08.1	C
CY00-127	C1908	FARM	08.05	5 0 2 0	08.1	C
CY00-128	C1900	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-129	C1906	FARM	08.05	3 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-130	C1880-C1980	CEMETERY	02.00	1 1 4 0	02.3.1	C
CY00-131	C1916	FARM	08.05	3 0 0 0	08.1	C
CY00-132	C1910	FARM	08.05	2 0 1 0	08.1	C
CY00-133	C1885	ABANDONED FARMHOUSE	08.05, 18.04.04	1 0 1 0	16.5.1	P
CY00-134	C1880-C1990	CEMETERY	02.00, 18.04.04	1 1 3 0	02.3.1	C
CY00-135	C1948	U.S. HIGHWAY #6 RESTSTOP	13.03.04	0 1 1 0	13.3.3.2	C

CY00: CLAY COUNTY RURAL INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
CY00-136	C1905	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-137	C1910	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-138	C1900	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	8	0	4	0	08.1	P
CY00-139	C1913	FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-140	C1897	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	7	0	1	0	08.1	P
CY00-141	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-142	C1915	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
CY00-143	C1897	ABANDONED HOUSE	08.05, 18.04.04	1	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-144	C1890	FARM	08.05	8	0	4	0	08.1	E
CY00-145	C1907	FARM	08.05	6	0	3	0	08.1	C
CY00-146	C1906	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-147	C1905	FARM	08.05	3	0	2	0	08.1	C
CY00-148	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	P
CY00-149	C1908	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-150	C1900	FARM	08.05	4	0	0	0	08.1	C
CY00-151	C1910	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01.01	2	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
CY00-152	C1890-C1990	CHAPEL GROVE CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-153	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-154	C1900	FARM	08.05	5	0	2	0	08.1	C
CY00-155	C1911	FARM	08.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-156	C1895	ABANDONED FARM	16.05	3	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-157	C1904	ONG CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	1	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-158	C1918	BARN ON NON-CONTRIBUTING FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
CY00-159	C1900	FARM	08.05	6	0	0	0	08.1	C
CY00-160	C1916	FARM	08.05	6	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-161	C1913	SCHOOL	06.01.01	3	0	0	0	06.3.1:1	C
CY00-162	C1900-C1990	SUTTON CEMETERY	02.00	0	1	4	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-163	C1909	FARM	08.05	10				08.1	C
CY00-164	C1885-C1990	SARON LUTHERAN CEMETERY	02.03.01, 18.04	1	1	4	0	02.3.1	C
CY00-165	C1918	FARM	08.05	10	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-166	C1909	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-167	C1900	FARM	08.05	7	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-168	C1912	ABAN. HOUSE ON NON-CONT. FARM	08.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY00-169	C1913	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY00-170	C1917	FARM	08.05	2	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-171	C1910	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-172	C1904	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-173	C1911	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-174	C1911	FARM	08.05	6	0	2	0	08.1	C
CY00-175	C1900	FARM	08.05	9	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-176	C1908	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY00-177	C1904	FARM	08.05, 18.04.04	6	0	1	0	08.1	C

CY01: CLAY CENTER, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY
PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE	
=====									
*CY01-001	1924	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	P
*CY01-002	1915	CLAY CENTER PUBLIC LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	E
*CY01-003	1894	CLAY CENTER OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	C
*CY01-004	1917	CLAY COUNTY COURTHOUSE	04.03	1	0	0	0	04.1.7	NRHP
*CY01-005	C1885	LUMBER YARD	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	11.4.2.1	C
CY01-006	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-007	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-008	1929	CLAY CENTER PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01.02/.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.2, 06.3.4	C
CY01-009	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-010	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-011	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-012	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-013	1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-014	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-015	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY01-016	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-017	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-018	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-019	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-020	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-021	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-022	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-023	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
CY01-024	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-025	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-026	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-027	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-028	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-029	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY01-030	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-031	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-032	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-033	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-034	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-035	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-036	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-037	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-038	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY01-039	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-040	1922	CLAY COUNTY JAIL	04.03	1	0	0	0	04.3.2	C
CY01-041	C1881	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
CY01-042	1926	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
CY01-043	C1892	ELLER BUILDING/FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	P
CY01-044	C1920	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
CY01-045	C1893	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	E
CY01-046	C1892	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P

CY01: CLAY CENTER, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
CY01-047	C1892	J.L. MOOMAW BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	E
CY01-048	C1910	H.J. MITCHELL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
CY01-049	C1916	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
CY01-050	C1919	GARAGE	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
CY01-051	1893	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
CY01-052	C1885	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
CY01-053	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-054	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-055	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-056	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-057	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-058	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-059	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-060	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-061	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-062	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-063	C1892	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY01-064	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-065	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-066	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-067	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-068	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-069	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-070	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-071	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-072	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-073	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-074	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-075	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-076	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-077	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-078	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-079	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-080	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY01-081	C1885	BRICK YARD INCINERATOR STACK	10.01	0	0	1	0	10.3.2	C
CY01-082	C1891	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-083	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY01-084	C1900	BARN	16.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.02	C
CY01-085	C1916	COMMERCIAL SERVICE GARAGE	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.4	C
CY01-086	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-087	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-088	C1920	CITY UTILITY BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.5	C
CY01-089	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-090	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-091	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-092	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-093	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-094	C1901	J.L. CAMPBELL HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY01-095	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

CY02: DEWEESE, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.	TYPE
CY02-001	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0 16.5.1 C
CY02-002	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	5	0	0	0 16.5.1 C
CY02-003	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0 16.5.1 C
CY02-004	C1891	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0 16.5.1 C
CY02-005	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	2	0 16.5.1 P
CY02-006	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0 16.5.1 C
CY02-007	C1921	CHURCH OF CHRIST	02.05.02	2	0	0	0 02.1.4 C
CY02-008	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0 16.5.1 C
CY02-009	C1896	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0 16.5.1 C
CY02-010	C1902	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0 16.5.1 C
CY02-011	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0 16.5.1 C
CY02-012	C1917	ABANDONED FILLING STATION	12.02.05	1	0	0	0 13.3.3.3 C
CY02-013	C1920	ABANDONED FILLING STATION	12.02.05	1	0	0	0 13.3.3.3 C
CY02-014	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0 16.5.1 C
CY02-015	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0 16.5.1 C
CY02-016	1915	ABANDONED PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0 06.3 P
CY02-017	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	5	0	0	0 16.5.1 C
CY02-018	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0 16.5.1 C
CY02-019	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0 16.5.1 C
CY02-020	C1889	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0 16.5.1 C

CY03: EDGAR, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.	TYPE	
CY03-002	1893	FORMER STOVER HOTEL	12.02.05	1	0	0	0 12.3.1	P
CY03-003	C1886	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0 16.5.1	C
CY03-004	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0 16.5.1	C
CY03-005	C1980	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0 16.5.1	C
CY03-006	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0 16.5.1	P
CY03-007	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0 16.5.1	C
CY03-008	C1884	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0 12.1.1	C
CY03-009	C1910	CITY HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0 04.1.5.1	C
CY03-010	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0 16.5.1	C
CY03-011	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0 16.5.1	C
CY03-012	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0 16.5.1	C
CY03-013	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0 16.5.1	C
CY03-014	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0 16.5.1	C
CY03-015	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0 16.5.1	C
CY03-016	C1910	FORMER PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	0 06.3.4	E
CY03-017	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0 16.5.1	C
CY03-018	C1890	FORMER RECREATION HALL	07.07	1	0	0	0 07.6.6	C
CY03-019	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0 15.1.1	E
CY03-020	C1889	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0 16.5.1	C
CY03-021	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0 16.5.1	C
CY03-022	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0 16.5.1	C

CY03: EDGAR, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE		HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
			NAME		BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.			
=====										
CY03-023	C1895	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-024	C1912	HOUSE		16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-025	C1905	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-026	C1890	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-027	C1896	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-028	C1918	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-029	C1900	HOUSE		16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-030	C1922	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-031	C1901	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-032	C1920	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-033	C1909	EDGAR	CHRISTIAN CHURCH	02.05.04	2	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	C
CY03-034	C1917	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-035	C1913	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-036	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-037	C1900	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
CY03-038	C1902	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-039	C1895	HOUSE		16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-040	C1917	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-041	C1899	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-042	C1897	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-043	C1903	HOUSE		16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-044	C1895	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-045	C1900	HOUSE		16.05	5	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-046	C1893	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-047	C1896	E. RICHARDS	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-048	C1903	HOUSE		16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-049	C1900	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-050	C1911	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-051	C1911	COMMERCIAL BUILDING		12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
CY03-052	C1892	FORMER MUSICK & SONS	STORE	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
CY03-053	1880	COMMERCIAL BUILDING		12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
CY03-054	C1880	ABAN. COMMERCIAL BUILDING		12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
CY03-055	1890	ASSOC. HALL/COMMERCIAL BLDG.		12.02.05, 05.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	C
CY03-056	C1880	COMMERCIAL BUILDING		12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
CY03-057	C1893	COMMERCIAL BUILDING		12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	C
CY03-058	C1900	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-059	C1908	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-060	C1894	H.C. HART	RESIDENCE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
CY03-061	C1910	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-062	C1907	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-063	C1905	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-064	C1898	E.L. STOREY	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-065	C1905	F.M. THOMPSON	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY03-066	C1911	HOUSE		16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY03-067	C1895	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY03-068	C1924	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-069	C1908	HOUSE		16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-070	C1915	HOUSE		16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
=====									
CY03-071	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY03-072	C1900	FORMER SCALEHOUSE	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.2.4	P
CY03-073	C1889	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-074	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-075	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-076	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-077	1937	CITY PARK	07.06.03.06	1	0	8	0	07.5.1	C
CY03-078	C1905	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-079	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-080	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-081	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-082	C1904	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-083	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-084	C1909	FARM	08.05	4	0	1	0	08.1	C
CY03-085	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY03-086	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

CY05: FAIRFIELD, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE	
=====									
*CY05-001	1887	UNION PACIFIC DEPOT	13.04.01	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*CY05-002	1905	FAIRFIELD HIGH SCHOOL	06.01.04	1	0	0	0	06.3.4	E
*CY05-003	1917	COLUMBIAN OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	C
*CY05-004	1913	FAIRFIELD PUBLIC LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	E
CY05-005	C1910	McPHEE HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-006	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-007	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-008	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-009	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-010	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-011	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-012	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY05-013	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-014	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY05-015	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-016	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-017	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-018	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-019	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-020	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-021	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-022	C1919	FORMER FILLING STATION	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3	P
CY05-023	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY05-024	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

CY05: FAIRFIELD, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
CY05-025	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-026	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-027	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-028	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-029	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-030	C1898	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-031	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-032	1922	MORECROFT MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN	07.06.03.06	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.4 C
CY05-033	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY05-034	C1909	BARN	16.05	1	0	0	0	08.1.02 C
CY05-035	C1890	ABANDONED CHICAGO LUMBER CO.	12.02.05	4	0	0	0	11.4.2.1 P
CY05-036	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-037	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-038	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-039	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-040	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-041	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-042	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-043	C1911	BARN	16.05	2	0	0	0	08.1.02 C
CY05-044	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-045	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 E
CY05-046	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-047	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-048	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-049	C1891	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-050	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY05-051	C1917	PUBLIC AUDITORIUM	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.2 C

CY06: GLENVIL, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
CY06-001	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-002	C1897	A. HUFFMAN SR. HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-003	1903	GLENVIL PUBLIC SCHOOL #49	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3 E
CY06-004	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-005	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-006	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-007	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-008	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-009	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-010	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
CY06-011	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-012	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C

CY06: GLENVIL, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY DOE	
NUMBER		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	TYPE
=====								
CY06-013	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-014	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-015	1899	GLENVIL TOWN JAIL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.3.2 E
CY06-016	1905	GLENVIL FIRE HOUSE	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.2.2 E
CY06-017	C1910	FARMERS STATE BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1 P
CY06-018	C1911	COMM. BLDG./ASSOC. HALL/P.O.	12.02, 15.01	1	0	0	0	12.1.2 C
CY06-019	C1880	GOLDENSTEIN DRY GOODS	12.02.05	2	0	0	0	12.1.1.3 P
CY06-020	C1918	FILLING STATION	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3 C
CY06-021	1936	MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM	07.07	1	0	0	0	07.1.2 C
CY06-022	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-023	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
CY06-024	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-025	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-026	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-027	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-028	C1887	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-029	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-030	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-031	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-032	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-033	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-034	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-035	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-036	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-037	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-038	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-039	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	5	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-040	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-041	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-042	C1910	ABANDONED PROFESSIONAL BLDG.	15.04	1	0	0	0	15.3.1 C
CY06-043	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY06-044	C1880	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	2	0	16.5.1 P
CY06-045	C1892	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 P
CY06-046	C1920	CITY WATER TOWER	15.01	0	0	1	0	15.5.2 C

CY07: HARVARD, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY DOE TYPE	
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
*CY07-001	C1900	C. & N.W. RAILROAD	13.04.04	0	0	0	0	13.5.2	C
*CY07-002	1915-1916	HARVARD PUBLIC LIBRARY	06.02.01.01	1	0	0	0	04.2.4	P
CY07-003	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-004	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-005	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-006	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

CY07: HARVARD, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY DOE TYPE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.	
=====							
CY07-007	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-008	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-009	1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-010	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-011	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-012	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-013	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-014	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-015	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY07-016	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-017	C1887	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY07-018	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-019	1922	METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	02.1.4 E
CY07-020	1901	FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH	02.05.04	1	0	0	02.1.4 P
CY07-021	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-022	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-023	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-024	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	16.5.1 C
CY07-025	C1920	FARM	08.05	5	0	1	08.1 C
CY07-026	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	16.5.1 C
CY07-027	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-028	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-029	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-030	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-031	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-032	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-033	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	16.5.1 P
CY07-034	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 E
CY07-035	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-036	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-037	1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-038	C1900	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	12.1.1 C
CY07-039	C1888	ROSENBAUM'S STORE	12.02.05	1	0	0	12.1.1 P
CY07-040	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	12.1.1 C
CY07-041	C1910	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	12.1.1 C
CY07-042	C1917	AUTO. SHOWROOM/SERVICE GARAGE	12.02.05	1	0	0	13.3.3.9 C
CY07-043	1887	TURNER BAIN & HURD HARDWARE	12.02.05	1	0	0	12.1.2 P
CY07-044	C1898	FORMER CITY JAIL	04.02	1	0	0	04.3.2 C
CY07-045	C1890	FORMER BANK	15.05.03.	1	0	0	15.1.1 C
CY07-046	C1945	FORMER MILITARY HOUSING	04.06	62	0	1	04.4.1 C
CY07-047	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-048	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY07-049	C1905	UNITED CHURCH OF CHRIST	02.05.02	1	0	0	02.1.4 C

CY07: HARVARD, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE	HISTORIC	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY DOE		
		NAME	CONTEXT	BLDG.	SITE	STRU. OBJ.	TYPE		
=====									
CY07-050	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-051	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-052	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-053	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-054	C1901	JOHN P. MILLER HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-055	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	P
CY07-056	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-057	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-058	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-059	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-060	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-061	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-062	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-063	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-064	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-065	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-066	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-067	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
CY07-068	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-069	C1905	M.G. KEMPSTER HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-070	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-071	C1939	ST JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH	02.01.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4:1	C
CY07-072	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-073	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-074	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-075	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-076	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-077	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-078	C1900	HARVARD CEMETERY	02.00	1	1	3	0	02.3.1	C
CY07-079	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-080	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-081	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-082	1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-083	C1878	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-084	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-085	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-086	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-087	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-088	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-089	C1935	PARK PAVILLION	07.03.06	1	0	2	0	07.5.3	C
CY07-090	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY07-091	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

CY08: INLAND, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
*CY08-001	C1880	CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN DEPOT	13.04.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2 P
*CY08-002	1889	INLAND M.E. CHURCH	02.06.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 C
CY08-003	C1897	FARM	08.05	3	0	0	0	08.1 C
CY08-004	1923	INLAND PUBLIC SCHOOL DIST. #72	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3 P
CY08-005	C1905	ABANDONED STORE	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1 C
CY08-006	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY08-007	C1887	ABANDONED FARM	08.05	5	0	2	0	08.1 C

CY09: ONG, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
*CY09-001	C1880	BURLINGTON NORTHERN DEPOT	13.04.02	1	0	0	0	13.5.2 C
CY09-002	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-003	C1886	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-004	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY09-005	C1894	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-006	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-007	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-008	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-009	C1900	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-010	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-011	C1934	SERVICE STATION	12.02.05	2	0	0	0	13.3.3.3, 13.3.3.4 C
CY09-012	C1890	ABANDONED COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	2	0	0	0	12.1 P
CY09-013	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1 C
CY09-014	C1896	FORMER FEED STORE	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1 P
CY09-015	C1906	WESTERING & PETERSON BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1 P
CY09-016	1899	J.O. WALKER & CO. BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1 E
CY09-017	C1920	WWII ROLL OF HONOR MEMORIAL	03.13	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5 C
CY09-018	C1900	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1 C
CY09-019	C1892	FORMER COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	2	0	12.1 P
CY09-020	C1900	FORMER LOGAN COUNTY SCHOOL	06.01.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1:1 C
CY09-021	C1890	FORMER VILLAGE HALL	04.02	1	0	0	0	04.1.5.2 E
CY09-022	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-023	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-024	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-025	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-026	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-027	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-028	C1892	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY09-029	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C

CY09: ONG, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
CY09-030	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY09-031	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY09-032	1929	ABANDONED ONG PUBLIC SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	P
CY09-033	1922	GETHSEMANE LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03.04, 18.04.	2	0	1	0	02.1.4	E
CY09-034	C1888	ONG METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.03, 18.04	1	0	1	0	02.1.4	C
CY09-035	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY09-036	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY09-037	C1889	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY09-038	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY09-039	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY09-040	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY09-041	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY09-042	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY09-043	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY09-044	C1889	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY09-045	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

CY10: SARONVILLE, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
CY10-001	C1910	SARONVILLE METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.03, 18.04.	3	0	1	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3	C
CY10-002	C1893	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY10-003	C1895	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	R
CY10-004	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY10-005	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY10-006	C1897	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1:3.6	C
CY10-007	1919-1920	SARON LUTHERAN CHURCH	02.03.04, 18.04	1	0	1	0	02.1.4	E
CY10-008	C1918	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY10-009	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY10-010	C1910	BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
CY10-011	C1903	SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3.1	P
CY10-012	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY10-013	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	5	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY10-014	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C

CY11: SPRING RANCH, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
*CY11-001	1886	SPRING RANCH C.B. & Q. DEPOT	13.04	1	0	0	0	13.5.2	E
CY11-002	C1900	WOODMAN OF THE WORLD TOWN HALL	04.02, 05.01	1	0	0	0	05.1.1	C
CY11-003	C1880	KEMP HOTEL/BOARDING HOUSE	12.02.05, 04.06	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY11-004	1912	OREGON TRAIL MEMORIAL MARKER	03.13.02	0	0	1	0	07.5.1.2.5	P

CY12: SUTTON, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
*CY12-001	C1877	ISAAC NEWTON CLARK HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	NRHP
*CY12-002		NON-EXTANT HOUSE	16.05	0	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-003	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-004	C1922	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	E
CY12-005	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-006	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-007	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-008	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
CY12-009	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-010	C1900	HOUSE	16.05, 18.06.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	R
CY12-011	C1898	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-012	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-013	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-014	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-015	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-016	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-017	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-018	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-019	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-020	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-021	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-022	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-023	C1896	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-024	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-025	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-026	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-027	C1900	FORMER CHURCH	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY12-028	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-029	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-030	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-031	1906	IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH	02.01.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
CY12-032	1887	CENTRAL BLOCK	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	E
CY12-033	C1888	R.C. BROWN COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	E

CY12: SUTTON, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
CY12-034	C1888	I.O.O.F. HALL No.53	05.02.06, 12.02	1	0	0	0	12.1.2	E
CY12-035	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
CY12-036	1892	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1.1	P
CY12-037	1883	FORMER SUTTON OPERA HOUSE	07.07.01	1	0	0	0	07.1.4	C
CY12-038	C1890	COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	P
CY12-039	C1890	I.N. CLARK COMMERCIAL BLDG.	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
CY12-040	1891	CARNEY-WOODRUFF BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
CY12-041	1906	J.BENDER COMMERCIAL BUILDING	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	12.1	C
CY12-042	C1912	FORMER CITY BUILDING	04.02	1	0	0	0	21.2	C
CY12-043	C1883	CITY PARK w/CIVIL WAR MEMORIAL	07.06.03.06	1	1	3	0	07.5.1.2.5	C
CY12-044	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-045	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-046	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-047	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-048	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-049	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-050	1938	POWER BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.6.1	C
CY12-051	1938	POWER BUILDING	15.01	1	0	0	0	15.6.1	C
CY12-052	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-053	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY12-054	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-055	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-056	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-057	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-058	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-059	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-060	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-061	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-062	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-063	C1920	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-064	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-065	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-066	C1912	FORMER SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	C
CY12-067	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-068	C1923	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-069	C1901	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-070	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-071	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-072	C1891	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY12-073	C1893	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY12-074	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	E
CY12-075	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	P
CY12-076	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-077	C1894	ST. MARK'S CHURCH	02.03.01	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	E
CY12-078	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-079	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY12-080	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

CY12: SUTTON, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
CY12-081	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-082	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-083	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-084	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-085	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-086	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-087	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	1	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-088	C1902	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-089	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-090	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-091	C1904	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-092	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-093	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-094	C1894	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-095	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-096	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-097	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-098	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-099	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-100	C1912	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	1	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-101	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-102	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-103	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-104	1884	SALEM UNITED METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	3	0	0	0	02.1.4, 02.4.3 E
CY12-105	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-106	C1900	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-107	C1890	HOPE REFORM CHURCH	02.00	1	0	0	0	02.1.4 P
CY12-108	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-109	C1919	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-110	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-111	C1892	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-112	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-113	C1892	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-114	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
CY12-115	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
CY12-116	C1899	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-117	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-118	C1915	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-119	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-120	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-121	C1890	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
CY12-122	C1907	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-123	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-124	C1902	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-125	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-126	C1906	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C

CY12: SUTTON, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

PREVIOUSLY SURVEYED PROPERTIES ARE NOTED WITH AN ASTERISK (*)

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING			PROPERTY TYPE	DOE
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.	
CY12-127	C1895	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-128	C1898	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-129	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-130	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-131	C1911	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-132	C1920	ABANDONED FILLING STATION	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3 P
CY12-133	C1908	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-134	C1920	FORMER FILLING STATION	12.02.05	1	0	0	0	13.3.3.3 P
CY12-135	C1895	HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-136	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-137	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-138	C1921	HOUSE	16.05	4	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-139	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-140	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-141	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-142	C1910	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 E
CY12-143	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-144	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-145	C1890	HOUSE	16.05, 18.06.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 R
CY12-146	C1896	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-147	C1895	HOUSE	16.05, 18.06.02	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-148	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-149	C1903	H. BREHM HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-150	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-151	C1895	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-152	C1917	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-153	C1914	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-154	C1888	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 18	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-155	C1891	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-156	C1897	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	1	0	16.5.1 P
CY12-157	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-158	C1916	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-159	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-160	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C
CY12-161	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1 C

CY13: TRUMBULL, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY DOE TYPE	
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
CY13-001	C1910	FORMER POST OFFICE	04.06	1	0	0	0	04.2.3	C
CY13-002	C1910	FORMER BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
CY13-003	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY13-004	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY13-005	C1903	HOUSE	16.05	3	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY13-006	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	1	0	16.5.1	C
CY13-007	C1909	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY13-008	C1913	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY13-009	C1905	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY13-010	1907	TRUMBULL UN. METHODIST CHURCH	02.06.07	1	0	0	0	02.1.4	P
CY13-011	C1898	HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY13-012	C1900	HOUSE	16.05	2	0	0	0	16.5.1	C

CY14: VERONA, CLAY COUNTY INVENTORY

NEHBS NUMBER	DATE	COMMON/RESOURCE NAME	HISTORIC CONTEXT	CONTRIBUTING				PROPERTY DOE TYPE	
				BLDG.	SITE	STRU.	OBJ.		
CY14-001	C1890	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY14-002	C1910	ABANDONED BANK	15.05.03	1	0	0	0	15.1.1	C
CY14-003	C1886	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05, 18.04.04	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY14-004	C1885	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY14-005	C1887	ABANDONED HOUSE	16.05	1	0	0	0	16.5.1	C
CY14-006	C1890	ABANDONED SCHOOL	06.01	1	0	0	0	06.3	C

GLOSSARY

This glossary lists architectural styles common in Nebraska during the mid-to-late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries. Style names are followed by dates suggesting general periods of construction, and brief descriptions identifying characteristic features. These summaries were defined by the NESHPO and included in their publication "Historic Places: The National Register for Nebraska" (NEBRASKAland, Jan.-Feb., 1989).

Italianate 1870-1890

A popular style for houses, these square, rectangular, or L-shaped two-story buildings have low-pitched hip roofs, with wide eaves usually supported by heavy brackets, tall narrow windows, and front porches. In some cases, the roof may be topped with a cupola.

Queen Anne 1880-1900

A style which enjoyed widespread popularity in the state, these two-story houses have asymmetrical facades and steeply pitched rooflines of irregular shape. Characteristics include a variety of surface textures on walls, prominent towers, tall chimneys, and porches with gingerbread trim.

County Capitol 1880-1910

This was a popular form for courthouses in the state and was inspired by the U.S. Capitol in Washington D.C. Usually situated on a courthouse square, these square-shaped monumental buildings exhibit corner pavilions, a prominent central domed tower, and Neo-Classical or Romanesque styling.

Romanesque Revival 1880-1920

These buildings are of masonry construction and usually show some rough-faced stonework. The Roman or round-topped arch is a key feature. Facades are asymmetrical and most examples have towers, brick corbelling and horizontal stone banding.

Late Gothic Revival 1880-1930

A later version of the Gothic style, these buildings are generally larger and use heavy masonry construction. In churches, masonry is sometimes used throughout the structure. The pointed-arch window opening remains a key feature, however designs are more subdued than those of the earlier period.

Eclectic 1890-1910

An eclectic building displays a combination of architectural elements from various styles. It usually resulted when a house designed in one architectural style was remodeled.

GLOSSARY

Shingle 1890-1920

Characteristics include a two-story asymmetrical house with hip, gable, or gambrel roof; walls covered wholly or in part with wood shingles; little or no ornamentation; and extensive porches.

Neo-Classical Revival 1900-1920

Front facades are usually dominated by a full-height porch with the roof supported by classical columns. Symmetrically arranged buildings show monumental proportions, balanced windows, and a central entry.

Renaissance Revival 1900-1920

The style is characterized by formalism in plans, raised basements, low hipped roofs covered with clay tiles, symmetrical facades with wide overhanging eaves, arched entries and second story porches. Window treatments vary from story to story and are flat or round arched.

Georgian or Colonial Revival 1900-1930

A style characterized by a symmetrical facade enriched with classical detail, gable or hip roof, and eaves detailed as classical cornices. The standard window is rectangular with a double-hung sash. The Palladian window is often used as a focal point.

Spanish Colonial Revival 1900-1920

These buildings, which have a southwestern flavor, show masonry construction usually covered with plaster or stucco, red-tiled hipped roofs, and arcaded porches. Some facades are enriched with curvilinear and decorated roof lines.

Prairie 1900-1930

This movement, popularized by Frank Lloyd Wright, emphasized the integration of a building and its site. Elements of the style include a low-pitched roof line with wide overhanging eaves, two stories high with one-story porch, and an overall horizontal emphasis in the design.

Period 1920-1930

Influenced by the styles of medieval English and French country cottages, these houses are usually of two stories and display irregular massing, steeply pitched roofs with slate or clay tile covering, massive chimneys, half-timbering, casement windows, and attached garages.

Modernistic 1930-1940

Art Deco, the earlier Modernistic phase, was used primarily for public and commercial buildings and is characterized by angular composition, with towers and vertical projections and smooth wall surfaces with stylized and geometric motifs, including zigzags and chevrons. Art Moderne, the later version, shows smooth wall finishes without surface ornamentation, asymmetrical facades with a horizontal emphasis, flat roofs, rounded corners, and bands of windows or curved window glass creating a streamlined effect.

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